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BUDGET ESTIMATES, F. Y. 1969

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BY CATEGORY

PART 1

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BY CATEGORY

PART 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management programs for the conservation, improvement, management, protection, and utilization of public lands and resources cover a broad range of activities in seven program categories: Water Supply and Control, Energy, Minerals, Land-Forage-Timber, Recreation, Earth-Environment, and General Support.

These programs provide for public use and development of the lands and their surface and sub-surface resources. The public domain lands make important contributions to the economy and well-being of a large segment of our western population and consequently these lands are making a larger contribution to the National needs for lands and natural resource products.

Key program increases are requested to improve watershed treatment, OCS oil and gas leasing, compliance, land classification, fire protection, recreation development and management, wildlife habitat, natural beauty, and access road programs. Increases also are requested to implement the Secretary's Five Point Oil Shale Development program.

For FY 1969, the BLM is requesting a total budget of $154,258,000 of which $77,846,000 is for operating appropriations, and $76,412,000 is for permanent appropriations. The request for operating appropriations is a net increase of $6,742,000 over FY 1968. Of this increase $3,136,000 is the increase in definite appropriations, $606,000 is the estimated increase for indefinite receipt limitation appropriations, and $3 million is the increase of advance contract authorization proposed under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968. These increases are highlighted by category.

In contrast to the operating appropriations of $77.8 million, the Bureau is estimating the collection of $665.2 million in receipts from the sale of public land and public land products, mineral leasings and other sources. The receipts are about nine times the request for operating appropriations.

The Bureau has carefully scrutinized all its existing programs and has ascertained that these funds are being used for essential public land management and development programs.

The requested increases are vital to the continued conservation and management of the natural resources of the public lands. In many cases, programs which are inadequate today will only require greater expenditures in the future of correct cumulative deficiencies. In other cases, opportunities deferred today will mean loss of irreplaceable resources in the future.

WATER SUPPLY AND CONTROL

Watershed Treatment

The goals of the watershed treatment program on the public domain in seven western river basins are to: (1) Increase off-site benefits through improvement of water quality and modification of destructive runoff characteristics by curtailing sediment discharge, reducing pollutants and preventing flood damage, and (2) restore on-site values through retention of soils in place, improvement of vegetative cover, and augmenting water penetration to groundwater storage reserves.

To meet these goals by the year 2000 requires that moderately to critically eroded watershed areas be reduced from the present 123 million acres to 37 million acres, uncontrolled and destructive surface runoff be reduced from 20 million acre feet to 17 million acre feet, a substantial part of the runoff reduction be converted to increase groundwater supply, and annual sediment yield be reduced from a present 533.9 million tons to 166.3 million tons. The program to accomplish this would cost an estimated $786 million for water structure, treatment practices, research and supporting facilities.

The FY 1969 program NOA request is $11.9 million, an increase of $0.7 million over FY 1968. Of this increase, $0.5 million is programmed for development of structures and performance of treatment work on seven selected deteriorating watershed sites in the critical water demand Colorado and Rio Grande-Pecos river basins. The $0.5 million increase will restore a part of the $0.8 million deferral made in the watershed program in FY 1968. However, the FY 1969 program remains $4.0 million below the adequate FY 1969 program which is required to begin to achieve the watershed treatment program goals as outlined in the program memorandum. The longer that an adequate program is deferred, the greater will be the loss of irreplaceable soil with its potential productivity.

The remaining $0.2 million reflects the increase in the PLDRT road construction program NOA which is allocable to this category.

ENERGY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY

Classification, Leasing and Sale--Federally Owned Fuels

The goal of this program is to prudently manage Federally owned energy resources by (1) providing a fair market return from disposal of Federal fuel resources, (2) ensuring minimization of damage to other resources and the environment, and (3) resolving title uncertainties to Federal oil shale lands to permit experimental and developmental leasing.

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The total FY 1969 program request is $2.7 million an increase of $815,000 over 1968 of which $200,000 is a nondiscretionary increase to meet the substantially increased compliance review workload required under provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 11246, $400,000 to undertake the necessary title clearance work involved in the Secretary's Five Point Oil Shale Development Program, $175,000 to initiate development planning for the Oil Shale region under the Five Point Program, and $40,000 for the Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing program.

The increase for Oil Shale title clearance is the first full year effort of an estimated $2.5 million five-year program to clear title to oil shale-bearing lands from the encumbrance of about 52,500 mining locations in the States of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. The increase for development planning is the first year effort of an estimated $1.5 million 10-year program to participate with other Interior bureaus and Federal, State, and local agencies in the formulation of a development plan for the Oil Shale Region. The increases for the Outer Continental Shelf program will provide for meeting increased OCS leasing activity on the Gulf, Pacific and Alaskan coasts and to participate in OCS studies. The receipts from OCS leasing in FY 1967 totalled $637 million. The rapidly increasing interest in both the Outer Continental Shelf energy fuels and the Oil Shale resources requires the Bureau to expand its efforts in the management of these resources.

LAND SERVICES, FORAGE, TIMBER

The Land Services, Forage and Timber program for FY 1969 is estimated at $45.3 million, an increase of $2.0 million over FY 1968. Of the total FY 1969 estimate, $16,969,000 is NOA made available under contract authorization, indefinite receipt limitation appropriations, and a permanent appropriation. However, of the net increase of $1,952,000, net increases of $1,661,000 are in these appropriations. A net increase of only $291,000 is in annual definite appropriations. This $291,000 consists of program increase of $385,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, a decrease of $38,000 in MLR from a comparative transfer, and a decrease of $56,000 in the Construction and Maintenance Appropriation. The program plans for each subcategory follow.

Land Classification and Disposition

The program goal is to classify public domain under the Classification and Multiple Use Act for multiple-use management and for disposal, and to maintain an adequate program of realty transactions and records services to other Federal and state and local government agencies and to the general public. An increase of $100,000 is requested for the land classification program to permit continuation of this program with its public participation phase. During FY 1969, emphasis will be placed on the classification of general areas making lands available for disposal. These areas will be lands which are chiefly valuable for local public use, community growth, private development, or meeting land obligations to the states.

The total FY 1969 program request is $2.7 million an increase of $815,000 over 1968 of which $200,000 is a nondiscretionary increase to meet the substantially increased compliance review workload required under provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 11246, $400,000 to undertake the necessary title clearance work involved in the Secretary's Five Point Oil Shale Development Program, $175,000 to initiate development planning for the Oil Shale region under the Five Point Program, and $40,000 for the Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing program.

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Land Classification and Disposition

The program goal is to classify public domain under the Classification and Multiple Use Act for multiple-use management and for disposal, and to maintain an adequate program of realty transactions and records services to other Federal and state and local government agencies and to the general public. An increase of $100,000 is requested for the land classification program to permit continuation of this program with its public participation phase. During FY 1969, emphasis will be placed on the classification of general areas making lands available for disposal. These areas will be lands which are chiefly valuable for local public use, community growth, private development, or meeting land obligations to the states.

Timber Production

The objective of this program is production of timber on a sustained yield basis to meet national and regional demands for wood products and to contribute to the economy of timber dependent communities. Non-discretionary increases of $8,412,000 in the Oregon and California Grant Lands Appropriation for road construction, road maintenance and forest development work are included. There is a $190,000 decrease in the O&C appropriation in the commercial salvage and thinning program resulting from the completion of the Oxbow fire salvage program. Under this salvage program, the Bureau is offering for sale 500 million board feet of fire burned salvable timber which would otherwise have been lost if prompt action had not been taken to offer this timber for sale.

The western Oregon timber sales are anticipated to produce $52.5 million from the sale of 1.3 billion board feet of timber in FY 1969. Other public domain timber sales of 140 million board feet of timber are estimated to produce $1.6 million of receipts. No increases in program funding are requested.

Livestock Forage Production

The objective of this program is management of the forage resource through proper livestock grazing practices to stop deterioration on lands abused in the past, create a proper balance in quantity and quality of livestock and wildlife forage, stabilize the dependent livestock industry, and to the extent cost-benefit relationships are favorable, produce additional forage to meet increasing livestock needs and thereby contribute to dependent local and regional economies. The effect on vegetative cover as a result of this program has a high impact in preventing soil erosion.

The short-range goal (by 1976) is to establish and maintain grazing systems on 10,700 allotments to stop condition decline on 16.6 million acres and assure annual production of 14.9 million AUM's to maintain dependent operators. No increase is requested for this important program in FY 1969, however, considerable effort will be put into the development and maintenance of grazing systems and cooperative efforts with livestock operators in adopting grazing systems.

Fire Protection

The objectives are to protect public land and its resources from wildfire to preserve their capabilities to make contributions toward meeting the resource needs of the Nation.

The FY 1969 proposed program is advancing to meet the protection standards as stated in goals and objectives. Included is a requested increase of $110,000 to replace old, obsolete and unsafe fire equipment, some of which is World War II surplus vehicle equipment, and a $175,000 increase to improve the operation and maintenance of Bureau radio communication network which is a vital link in the protection program.

Also included is a request of $1,055,000 to construct the second phase of the Boise Interagency Fire Center. Construction of the first phase will be underway in FY 1968. In order to have available a fully developed Fire Center as soon as practicable, the second phase request is included in FY 1969. This phase includes barracks and mess hall, training building, retardant plant and site development.

Construction Programs Allocated Among Elements

The FY 1969 estimate includes $145,000 to construct a district office for the BLM district headquartered at Baker, Oregon. The district is responsible for the execution of all Bureau resource programs on approximately 560,000 acres of public domain in northeastern Oregon. At present, the staff is housed in an antiquated dilapidated building constructed about 1900. The building construction program has an over-all decrease of $200,000 from FY 1968.

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

The FY 1969 program also allocates $8 million in contract authorization for construction of access roads proposed for the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 to the Water, Land-Forage-Timber, Recreation, and General Support categories. The roads constructed are predominantly multiple use access roads to public domain areas. These roads benefit a majority of the resource programs under the Water, Land-Forage-Timber, Protection, Recreation and Wildlife Categories and subcategories. Without these roads, the accomplishment of other Bureau programs would be seriously hampered or these programs would be required to fund the construction of roads individually. The $8.0 million NOA is distributed on the following basis: $560,000 to Water, $2,800,000 to Land-Forage-Timber, $4,240,000 to Recreation, and $400,000 to General Support for general administrative expenses.

RECREATION USE AND PRESERVATION

This category includes both the recreation management and development and the wildlife habitat management and improvement efforts of the Bureau. The FY 1969 estimate is $9.8 million, an increase of $2.7 million over FY 1968.

Public Lands Recreation

The objective of this program is to meet that share of the National Outdoor Recreation needs which occur in the West which can best be met by developing the natural recreation potential of the public lands. Primarily, the priority for development will be given where recreation potentials exist on lands such as desert areas with long use seasons, areas in proximity to major western urban population centers, areas adjacent to tourist routes, areas which can assist in alleviating seasonal overcrowding in National Parks and National Forests in the West, and areas having outstanding regional or national attraction.

Program increases consist of: (1) $150,000 to improve recreation management through preparation of master plans for six areas of recreational significance and to undertake a study of the southwest desert area for recreation development, (2) a net increase of $665,000 in recreation facility construction which will provide a total program of $1,444,000 to construct facilities at 15 recreation sites, one site of archeological significance and one historical area, and to survey and design other sites for future development, and which will provide 570 family units with a 2,280 one-time-use capacity, (3) an increase of $143,000 to operate and maintain developed facilities, patrol these to prevent vandalism, and collect recreation user fees on a fair and equitable basis. There is also a base program of $238,000 to construct 139 family units on Oregon and California Grant Lands out of O&C fund receipts. These facilities will provide one new developed recreation site and improve ten existing recreation sites on O&C lands.

The recreation facility program not only provides for the use of the recreational features of the public domain, but also prevents stream pollution and protects resources from damage by fire and misuse as well as encouraging recreationists to use developed sanitary and attractive facilities.

Wildlife Habitat Management and Improvement

The public lands provide habitat for about 30 species of fish and wildlife classified as being rare or endangered, for 2.7 million big game animals, countless numbers of small game, waterfowl and upland birds. Included in the public lands are some of the critical winter ranges which support the Western deer population. Additionally streams on public lands provide a large portion of the anadromous fish spawning areas of the northwest and Alaska. These spawning areas are important to both commercial fishing industry and sport fishing.

The FY 1969 estimates include a request for $80,000 to increase our habitat management studies efforts in six states and $130,000 to protect and improve habitat of two rare and endangered species, increase migratory bird habitat development and improve and protect anadromous fish spawning beds in Oregon and Alaska.

The Recreation category includes $4,240000 of the increased NOA for the PLDRT road construction program.

EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY, MEASUREMENT AND ENHANCEMENT

This category includes Bureau efforts in Aesthetics Protection and Enhancement and Cadastral Survey. The estimate for FY 1969 is $5,962,000 a net increase of $286,000.

Aesthetics Protection and Enhancement

This program includes the effort to remove trash and litter from undeveloped recreation sites and unauthorized dump sites on the public lands. An increase of $190,000 is requested to increase substantially our efforts in order to clean-up 490 undeveloped recreation sites which are currently receiving public use for camping, picnicking or as hunter camps. Also, the increase would enable the Bureau to cleanup 37 of the estimated 910 unauthorized dump sites on the public domain. The beauty of our landscape is a heritage which deserves protection and enhancement. This effort is only a beginning to the program which needs to be accomplished.

Cadastral Survey

This program includes the statutory survey for land location and identification upon which land ownership records are based. The BIM is the only official land survey agency for Federally owned lands. Included are surveys in the Western States and in Alaska for state selections, native townsites, and special surveys.

The FY 1969 program includes a $100,000 increase to perform cadastral survey work for all phases of the Secretary's Five Point Oil Shale Development Program. This survey is necessary to locate mining claim boundaries and delineate test area boundaries, developmental leasing areas, and the boundaries of tracts of oil shale lands suitable for exchange.

GENERAL SUPPORT AND OTHER PROGRAMS

The Category includes the general administrative support portions of our programs as well as those permanent appropriations making payments to State and counties.

Every program that the Bureau has requires administrative support, consequently, when programs are increased, the general administration activity must keep pace. The items in this sub-category are an integral part of each program increase and must be included with them.

The Bureau collects receipts from the sale of public land and the sale and leasing of public land products. In FY 1967, Bureau receipts totalled over $820.3 million which was eleven times the $75.7 million in operating funds appropriated to the Bureau. In FY 1969, the Bureau is estimating receipts of $665.2 million for FY 1969, $75.2 million of which will be paid to states and counties under permanent appropriations, $1.5 million will be deposited for range improvements, $64.3 million be deposited in the Reclamation Fund, and the balance of $524.2 million will be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. The $665.2 million is almost nine times the $77.8 million in operating appropriations requested by the Bureau for FY 1969.

Aesthetics Protection and Enhancement

This program includes the effort to remove trash and litter from undeveloped recreation sites and unauthorized dump sites on the public lands. An increase of $100,000 is requested to increase substantially our efforts in order to clean-up 600 undeveloped recreation sites which are currently receiving public use for camping, picnicking or as hunter camps. Also, the increase would enable the Bureau to cleanup 1/ of the estimated 300 unauthorized dump sites on the public domain. The beauty of our landscape is a heritage which deserves protection and enhancement. This effort is only a beginning to the program which needs to be accomplished.

Cadastral Survey

This program includes the statutory survey for land location and identification upon which land ownership records are based. The BLM is the only official land survey agency for Federally owned lands. Included are surveys in the Western States and in Alaska for state selections, native townsites, and special surveys.

The FY 1969 program includes a $100,000 increase to perform cadastral survey work for all phases of the Secretary's Five Point Oil Shale Development Program. This survey is necessary to locate mining claim boundaries and delineate test area boundaries, developmental leasing areas, and the boundaries of tracts of oil shale lands suitable for exchange.

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The Bureau collects receipts from the sale of public land and the sale and leasing of public land products. In FY 1967, Bureau receipts totalled over $600.3 million which was eleven times the $57.7 million in operating funds appropriated to the Bureau. In FY 1969, the Bureau is estimating receipts of $645.2 million for FY 1969, $75.2 million of which will be paid to states and counties under permanent appropriations, $4.5 million will be deposited for range improvements, $64.3 million be deposited in the Reclamation Fund, and the balance of $500.2 million will be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. The $500.2 million is almost nine times the $57.5 million in operating appropriations requested by the Bureau for FY 1969.

ACTIVITY / CATEGORY / INCREASE CROSSWALK (in $1,000)
DEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

CATEGORY	ITEM	MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES											CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE						PLDRT	TOTAL INCREASE
		Realty & Min. Leasing Svcs.		Resource Management, Cons. & Protection					Cadastral Survey		Fire Fight.	Gen. Admin.	Total	Construction		Maintenance			Total	PLDRT	
		Title, Lease & Rcd Svcs.	Rcds. Impr.	Land Class & Min. Exam.	Range Mgt.	Forestry	Soil & Water Cons.	Protect	Alaska	Other State				Bldgs.	Recreation	Bldgs.	Recreation	Roads			
FY 1968 APPROPRIATION (adjusted)		5,319	723	4,818	5,477	7,060	14,007	3,578	1,914	3,181	1,000	2,016	49,093	1,450	820	250	380	1,000	3,900	5,000	
	DECREASES													-1,450	-820				-2,270	-5,000	
WATER	Watershed Treatment						548														548
	PLDRT																			560	560
ENERGY	Compliance Review	200																			200
	Oil Shale Title Clearance	65		335																	400
	Oil Shale Devel. Plan.			175																	175
	Outer Continental Shelf	40																			40
LAND-FORAGE-TIMBER	Land Classification			100																	100
	Fire Equipment Acquisition							110													110
	Radio System O&M							175													175
	Building Construction													1,188							1,188
	PLDRT																			2,800	2,800
RECREATION	Recreation Management			150																	150
	Wildlife Habitat Studies				80																80
	Wildlife Habitat Improv.						130														130
	Recreation O&M																143				143
	Recreation Construction														1,444						1,444
	PLDRT																			4,240	4,240
EARTH	Oil Shale Cadastral Survey									100											100
	Natural Beauty Protection																190				190
GENERAL	Gen. Admin. - Other											90					17				--1/
	Gen. Admin. - Construction													62	76					400	--
	BEC Payment						30														30
TOTAL INCREASE (IN $1,000's)		305	-0-	760	80	-0-	708	285	-0-	100	-0-	90	2,328	1,250	1,520	-0-	350	-0-	3,120	8,000	
FY 1969 ESTIMATE (in $1000's)		5,624	723	5,578	5,557	7,060	14,715	3,863	1,914	3,281	1,000	2,106	51,421	1,250	1,520	250	730	1,000	4,750	8,000	

∞ 1/ See crosswalk of Indefinite and Permanent Appropriations for total amount.

| | | |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category WATER

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	3,870	11,692	11,221	11,879
Expenditures	3,898	11,811	11,155	11,482

Analysis of changes in NOA

1968 as enacted				11,261
Transfer to GSA				-40
1968 current estimate				11,221
Decreases from 1968:				
Nondiscretionary:				
Building Construction Program				-100
PLDR&T Road Construction Program NOA under the Federal Aid Highway Act (FAHA) of 1966				-350
Increases over 1968:	Total Program Amount			
Nondiscretionary:	1967	1968	1969	
PLDR&T Road Construction Program NOA under the FAHA of 1968	216	350	560	+560
Other Program Increases:				
Watershed Treatment in the Upper Colorado and Rio Grande Basins	3,907	3,729	4,277	+548
Total, 1969 request				11,879
Less unprogrammed Highway Act Authorization				-210
Total, 1969 program request				11,669

Distribution of NOA by appropriation:	
Management of Lands and Resources	11,129
Construction and Maintanance	190
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (contract authorization)	560

Exhibit 24

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category WATER

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	3,870	11,692	11,221	11,879
Expenditures	3,898	11,811	11,155	11,462

Analysis of changes in NOA

1968 as enacted	11,261
Transfer to CSA	-40
1968 current estimate	11,221
Decreases from 1968:	
Nondiscretionary:	
Building Construction Program	-100
FLDMAT Road Construction Program NOA under the Federal Aid Highway Act (FAHA) of 1966	-350

Increases over 1968:

Nondiscretionary:	Total Program Amount		
	1967	1968	1969
FLDMAT Road Construction Program NOA under the FAHA of 1968	216	350	560
Other Program Increases:			
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Management of Lands and Resources	11,129
Construction and Maintenance	190
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (contract authorization)	350

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WATER SUPPLY & CONTROL

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(Thousands of Dollars)		
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails Road Construction NOA	216	350	560	+560
Programmed Amount	140	210	350	+350

Objective: The Objective of this program is to provide a system of roads which will permit effective management and development of the watersheds of the public domain. These roads are constructed under the Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (PLDRT) section of the Federal Aid Highway Acts. The PLDRT Roads are generally multiple use roads which benefit all programs of the Bureau.

Plan for Increase: The increase programmed here represents the Watershed Treatment share of the PLDRT multiple-use road construction program as based on the benefits of the road program to this category. Individual road projects are not assignable to this category, however, the overall PLDRT program benefits watershed treatment by providing access to public land watershed areas for the construction and maintenance of water control structures and installation of land treatment practices. The costs here are not separable from the entire PLDRT program, but merely indicate the assignable benefit to the watershed program.

Derivation of Estimate: The estimate is derived from analysis of the 25 multiple-use road projects in the FY 1969 PLDRT program. The originating office rated each road by the percent which it benefited each category. Based on this analysis, it was determined that $350,000 of the programmed multiple-use roads, easements, bridges and survey and design work is assignable to this category.

Additionally, a portion of the total NOA and programmed funds are allocated to the following categories: (1) Land Services, Forage and Timber, (2) Recreation Use and Preservation, and (3) General Support.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WATER SUPPLY & CONTROL

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails Road Construction BOA	216	350	360	+10
Programmed Amount	180	210	350	+350

Objective: The Objective of this program is to provide a system of roads which will permit effective management and development of the watersheds of the public domain. These roads are constructed under the Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (PLDRT) section of the Federal Aid Highway Acts. The PLDRT Roads are generally multiple use roads which benefit all purposes of the Bureau.

Plan for Increase: The increase programmed here represents the Watershed Treatment share of the PLDRT multiple-use road construction program as based on the benefits of the road program to this category. Individual road projects are not assignable to this category, however, the overall PLDRT program benefits watershed treatment by providing access to public land watershed areas for the construction and maintenance of water control structures and installation of land treatment practices. The costs here are not separable from the entire PLDRT program, but merely indicate the assignable benefit to the watershed program.

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Additionally, a portion of the total BOA and programmed funds are allocated to the following categories: (1) Land Services, Forage and Timber, (2) Recreation Use and Preservation, and (3) General Support.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WATER SUPPLY AND CONTROL

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Watershed Treatment in the Upper Colorado and Rio Grande Basins	3,907	3,729	4,277	548

The $548,000 increase for watershed treatment will be used to start to halt further deterioration and to begin rehabilitation of critically eroded and deteriorating lands in watersheds in the Colorado and Rio Grande-Pecos River Basins. The areas to be treated with the increase are:

Colorado River Basin:

Yellow Creek - Colorado
Beaver Dam Wash - Nevada
Cocklebur Wash - Utah
LaBarge Area - Wyoming
Black Fork - Wyoming

Rio Grande-Pecos River Basin:

Roswell Area - New Mexico
Wind Mountain Area - New Mexico

The Problem of Deterioration: Watershed areas in both basins continue to deteriorate. Silt runoff from the areas to be treated, and from other areas in these same basins, causes a number of economic and ecologic problems, which can be eliminated. Deterioration of water quality can be reversed. Problems of siltation can be decreased. The practices used to accomplish these two purposes have additional benefits in maintaining and increasing the utility of the areas treated for a number of beneficial purposes.

The report Watershed resource problems of the Upper Rio Grande Basin written by E. J. Dortingnac and published by the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, United States Forest Service in 1956, described the watershed resources and problems of this area graphically.

It was found that sediment damage in the Upper Rio Grande Basin amounts to almost $2 million annually. Sediment in the channel at Albuquerque had raised the riverbed three feet above the downtown streets and the riverbed is still rising. Continuous dredging was (and is now) required at an annual cost of about $371,000 at that time. The Rio Puerco Basin (most of the land administered by BLM) represents less than 20 percent of the Upper Rio Grande Basin, but it contributes almost half of the measured sediment and less than 8 percent of the water yield. Forty percent of the basin in New Mexico shows excessive erosion, only five percent shows slight or no erosion.

Plan for Increase: In the five Colorado Basin sites, the Bureau will perform soil stabilizing land treatment practices on 15,500 acres, construct 66 miles of fence, develop 23 water sources and construct 90,000 cubic yards of water control structures.

On the two sites of the Rio Grande-Pecos, the Bureau will perform soil stabilizing land treatment practices on 2,000 acres, and construct 236,500 cubic yards of water control structures.

Accomplishments and Benefits: Watershed treatment is frequently the most economical and long lasting method of improving some aspects of the severe water quality, supply, and control problems in these deteriorating river basins. Moreover, tangible benefits can be derived from every investment, however small.

The estimated benefits of the Colorado Basin work include 122,000 cubic yards of silt runoff avoided annually; dissolved solids reduced by a range of 10 parts per million to 120 parts per million (depending on the tributary being treated) thus increasing water quality; downstream flood damage reduced by $65,000 per year; annual livestock forage increased by 13,300 AUM's; and recreational use, both wildlife-oriented and general recreation, increased by 11,500 visitor days annually.

The estimated benefits of the Rio Grande-Pecos work include 166,000 cubic yards of silt runoff avoided annually, an annual reduction in downstream flood damage of at least $30,000, an annual increase in forage production of 5,100 AUM's, and an increase of 115 visitor days of recreational use.

In both basins, several intangible benefits will also accrue, such as, improvement of scenic values by healing eroded gullies and head cuts by revegetating exposed soil; restoration of vegetative cover to protect the soil base for future use; assistance to local economies through increased livestock production, and through expanded hunting and recreation opportunities.

The major benefit of the public lands watershed treatment programs is their contribution toward sediment control, flood damage avoidance, water quality improvement, increased land productivity through increased forage production for both livestock and wildlife, and increased recreational use.

It was found that sediment damage in the Upper Rio Grande Basin amounts to almost $2 million annually. Sediment in the channel at Albuquerque had raised the riverbed three feet above the downtown streets and the riverbed is still rising. Continuous dredging was (and is now) required at an annual cost of about $371,000 at that time. The Rio Puerco Basin (most of the land administered by BLM) represents less than 20 percent of the Upper Rio Grande Basin, but it contributes almost half of the measured sediment and less than 8 percent of the water yield. Forty percent of the basin in New Mexico shows excessive erosion, only five percent above slight or no erosion.

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Accomplishments and Benefits: Watershed treatment is frequently the most economical and long lasting method of improving some aspects of the severe water quality, supply, and control problems in these deteriorating river basins. Moreover, tangible benefits can be derived from every investment, however small.

The estimated benefits of the Colorado Basin work include 122,000 cubic yards of silt runoff avoided annually; dissolved solids reduced by a range of 10 parts per million to 150 parts per million (depending on the tributary being treated) thus increasing water quality; downstream flood damage reduced by $65,000 per year; annual livestock forage increased by 13,300 AUM's; and recreational use, both wildlife-oriented and general recreation, increased by 11,500 visitor days annually.

The estimated benefits of the Rio Grande-Pecos work include 100,000 cubic yards of silt runoff avoided annually, an annual reduction in downstream flood damage of at least $30,000, an annual increase in forage production of 3,100 AUM's, and an increase of 115 visitor days of recreational use.

In both basins, several intangible benefits will also accrue, such as, improvement of scenic values by healing eroded gullies and head cuts by revegetating exposed soil; restoration of vegetative cover to protect the soil base for future use; assistance to local economies through increased livestock production, and through expanded hunting and recreation opportunities.

The major benefit of the public lands watershed treatment program is their contribution toward sediment control, flood damage avoidance, water quality improvement, increased land productivity through increased forage production for both livestock and wildlife, and increased recreational use.

Watershed treatment can:

1. Reduce the amount of infertile sediment deposited on farm lands which lowers productivity of the land;

2. Decrease swamping damage that occurs when stream channels are raised with deposited sediment. Raised stream channels cause a rise in the adjacent water table and the deformation of natural groundwater levels thus interfering with proper surface drainage in adjacent bottomlands;

3. Reduce deposits of fine grained sediment on tillable soils which reduce its permeability, thus impairing its internal drainage;

4. Reduce reservoir sedimentation, which depletes storage capacities;

5. Decrease deposit of sediment in drainage ditches and irrigation canals, which reduce their water-carrying capacity and increase their maintenance costs;

6. Reduce damage to highways and railroad roadbeds caused by sediment deposited in drainage ditches and culverts, on roadways, and under bridges;

7. Reduce cost that municipal and industrial water facilities incur to remove suspended fine grained mineral and organic matter from the raw water to make it usable;

8. Decrease excessive wear in hydro-electric power facilities caused by movement of sediment through intakes and turbines;

9. Reduce impairment of recreational values, when sediment damages fish and wildlife habitat, swimming beaches, reservoirs, lakes, and streams;

10. Avoid flood damage caused when flood crests are forced to higher elevations by channels filled with sediment and flood plains raised by sediment deposits;

11. Avoid damage from flash floods which originate on watersheds stripped of their permeable soil;

12. Improve water quality by reducing soluble and insoluble solids in the water; and

13. Reduce municipal water treatment costs.

In addition to the many direct benefits achieved downstream through avoiding silt runoff, there are additional benefits achieved on the upland watersheds themselves. Practices which serve to hold soil in place and increase water infiltration of the soil, such as seedings, brush control, waterspreading, contour furrowing, dune control, and deep tillage also increase the forage production and carrying capacity of the range. Consequently, more AUM's of use can be utilized by ranchers and more AUM's of forage can be provided for wildlife on critical winter ranges. Watershed treatment increases recreational opportunity by providing clean streams, lakes, and reservoirs, grass-covered camping and picnicking sites, and better habitat for more game animals and game fowl for hunters, and more fish for fishermen.

These upland benefits are important additions to the economic base of the local communities through increased productivity of the land as well as wider economic diversification where recreational visits are increasing..

Effectiveness of Watershed Treatment: Following are examples of the effectiveness of properly managed watersheds:

Parrish Watershed - Utah

Effectiveness of properly managed watersheds is demonstrated in contrasting the abused and untreated Parrish Watershed in Davis County, Utah, and the nearby watershed receiving treatment practices. The former produced 153 acre feet of sediment per square mile per year; the latter produced sediment at a rate of only 0.0025 acre feet per square mile annually.

Fifteen Mile Drainage - Big Horn Basin - Wyoming

The sediment yield at a single USGS gauging station on the Fifteen Mile Drainage in Washaki County. Wyoming has been reduced from 122 tons per acre foot in 1952, to 89 tons per acre foot in 1966 as a result of watershed development and improved grazing management. On the basis of observations it also appears that particle sizes are decreasing, indicating a regained upstream retention of larger particles.

West Muddy Company Watershed - Wyoming

The West Muddy Company Watershed in Wyoming was treated during the period 1952 through 1963. This is a watershed totaling 61,000 acres of which 54,000 acres are public lands. The project included a combination of land treatment practices such as seeding, brush control, contour furrowing and water control structures such as detentions, diversions and water spreader systems. In addition, livestock management facilities such as fences and water developments were installed to control grazing use. The total cost of the project was $170,700 or $3.10 per acre in the watershed.

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The outputs include:

1. A 75% reduction in the highly erosive peak channel (flash) flows. Runoff resulting from one particular type of storm was extended from 18 hours before treatment to 7 days after treatment.

2. The economic value of the land increased by about $4.45 per acre from $1.38 per acre to $5.83 per acre.

3. Without controls, mean flow downstream was estimated at 4,420 CFS; after treatment of the watershed a maximum flow of 840 CFS resulted.

4. In one seeding within the area grazing capacity was increased from 44 AUM's to 157 AUM's.

Willow Creek Watershed - Montana

The Willow Creek watershed in Montana in the early 1950's was a badly deteriorated watershed containing about 360,000 acres. Over a 10 year period, an intensive rehabilitation program was pursued. Treatment measures included water spreading, contour furrowing, revegetation and water control structures. While only a portion of the watershed was treated (5,600 acres of water spreading, 900 acres of contour furrowing and 6,000 acres of revegetation), the entire drainage is under effective control.

As a result, serious erosion and downstream damage has been curtailed. The significance of this work was demonstrated in July 1962 when a severe rain storm of 120-year intensity occurred and no downstream damage of significance resulted.

The outputs include:

1. A 75% reduction in the highly erosive peak channel (flash) flows. Runoff resulting from one particular type of storm was extended from 18 hours before treatment to 7 days after treatment.

2. The economic value of the land increased by about $4.45 per acre from $1.30 per acre to $5.85 per acre.

3. Without control, mean flow downstream was estimated at 4,450 CFS; after treatment of the watershed a maximum flow of 840 CFS resulted.

4. In one seeding within the area grazing capacity was increased from 44 AUM's to 157 AUM's.

Willow Creek Watershed - Montana

The Willow Creek watershed in Montana in the early 1950's was a badly deteriorated watershed containing about 360,000 acres. Over a 10 year period, an intensive rehabilitation program was pursued. Treatment measures included water spreading, contour furrowing, revegetation and water control structures. While only a portion of the watershed was treated (5,600 acres of water spreading, 900 acres of contour furrowing and 6,000 acres of revegetation), the entire drainage is under effective control.

As a result, serious erosion and downstream damage has been curtailed. The significance of this work was demonstrated in July 1962 when a severe rain storm of 150-year intensity occurred and no downstream damage of significance resulted.

CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND NEEDS ON LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION
OF THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Practice	Units	Accomplishments 1935 - 1967	Inventory of total needs 1/	Planned 1968	Planned 1969	Remaining Work
Water Control Structures	cu. yds.	25,422,600	242,602,300	1,719,000	1,636,000	213,824,700
Other Conservation Practices 2/	Acres	2,972,400	19,125,900	47,600	30,000	16,075,800
Protective Fencing	Miles	57,100	121,900	1,835	1,375	61,590
Undesirable Plant Control	Acres	1,775,400	16,498,800	235,000	230,000	14,258,400
Revegetation	Acres	2,841,100	14,798,000	162,700	104,000	11,690,200
Water Developments	Number	38,800	85,200	1,045	855	44,500
Wildlife Food and Cover Development	Acres	3/	3/	32,500	28,100	3/
Wildlife Water Developments	Number	3/	3/	235	200	3/
Wildlife Habitat Protection (fence)	Miles	3/	3/	150	130	3/

1/ Estimate of conservation needs inventory was completed by the Bureau during 1964. This reflects the total needs of the public lands. It includes accomplishments to date as well as future needs.

2/ Includes contour trenches, pitting, furrowing, waterspreading, dune control, and deep tillage.

3/ Inventory not complete.

CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND NEEDS ON LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION
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Wildlife Water Developments	Number	3/	3/	235	200	3/
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ENERGY PRODUCTION,
DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category ENERGY

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	1,976	1,853	1,852	2,667
Expenditures	1,976	1,780	1,852	2,667

Analysis of changes in NOA

1968 as enacted	1,853
Transfer to GSA	-1
1968 current estimate	1,852

Decreases from 1968:

Increases over 1968:	Total Program Amount 1967	1968	1969	
Nondiscretionary:				
Compliance review under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 11246	90	150	350	+200
Other Program Increases:				
Oil Shale Title Clearance program under Point I of the Secretary's Five Point Oil Shale Program	160	120	520	+400
Oil Shale Development Planning under Point 5 of the Secretary's Five Point Oil Shale Program	-0-	15	190	+175
Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program	105	105	145	+ 40
Total, 1969 request				2,667

Distribution of NOA by appropriation:

Management of Lands and Resources	2,667

Exhibit 24

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category ENERGY

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	1,976	1,853	1,852	2,667
Expenditures	1,976	1,750	1,852	2,667

Analysis of changes in NOA

	Total Program Amount			
	1967	1968	1969	
1968 as enacted				1,853
Transfer to OEA				-1
1968 current estimate				1,852
Decreases from 1968:				
Increases over 1968:				
Nondiscretionary:				
Compliance review under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 11246	90	150	350	+200
Other Program Increases:				
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Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program	105	105	145	+ 40
Total, 1969 request				2,667
Distribution of NOA by appropriation:				
Management of Lands and Resources				2,667

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ENERGY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(In thousands of dollars)			
Compliance review under the Civil Rights Act	90	150	350	+200

Objective: The objective for the budget year is to initiate the steps necessary to carry out the Civil Rights Compliance requirements. These are:

1. Enforcing the Civil Rights Act of 1964
2. Enforcing the Executive Order No. 11246
3. Meeting guidelines of President's Committee on Equal Opportunity.

The Department has requested the Bureau to carry out the above laws and regulations which effect equal opportunity on Government contracts and oil and gas filings. Of 288 contractors who list the Interior Department as their principal interest agency, responsibility for compliance review has been delegated for 203. BLM is currently responsible for 108 contractors, or 53%, and will undoubtedly be given added responsibility for a portion of the 85 which are unassigned. Based on the above data plus information from the Office of Federal Contract Compliance and Departmental agreements, the Bureau has an additional assigned work load in FY 1969 of 667 contracts, 1,000 second tier subcontractors, and 26 Title VI (principal) compliance reviews and their subrecipients.

Plan for Increase: The Bureau estimate of the amount needed is based on the following mandatory constraints:

1. Title VI - Federal Financial Assistance - Initial review agencies shall conduct a periodic compliance review within 60 days after receipt of the initial compliance report and at least annually thereafter. For one time grants of $5,000 or more, compliance reports must be submitted to Office of Economic Opportunity prior to issuance of title.

2. Executive Order No. 11246 - Contracts - Periodic reviews shall be made of all contracts of more than one year's duration, non-construction contracts must have a follow-up or routine review at least once annually, i.e., oil and gas leases. Construction contracts of less than three years must have a review at least once every three years.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ENERGY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(In thousands of dollars)			
Compliance review under the Civil Rights Act	90	150	350	+200

Objective: The objective for the budget year is to initiate the steps necessary to carry out the Civil Rights Compliance requirements. These are:

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The Department has requested the Bureau to carry out the above laws and regulations which effect equal opportunity on Government contracts and oil and gas filings. Of 2508 contractors who list the Interior Department as their principal interest agency, responsibility for compliance review has been delegated for 203. BLM is currently responsible for 108 contractors, or 53%, and will undoubtedly be given added responsibility for a portion of the 85 which are unassigned. Based on the above data plus information from the Office of Federal Contract Compliance and Departmental agreements, the Bureau has an additional assigned work load in FY 1969 of 607 contracts, 1,000 second tier subcontractors, and 20 Title VI (principal) compliance reviews and their subrecipients.

Plan for Increase: The Bureau estimate of the amount needed is based on the following mandatory constraints:

1. Title VI - Federal Financial Assistance - Initial review agencies shall conduct a periodic compliance review within 60 days after receipt of the initial compliance report and at least annually thereafter. For one time grants of $5,000 or more, compliance reports must be submitted to Office of Economic Opportunity prior to issuance of title.

2. Executive Order No. 11246 - Contracts - Periodic reviews shall be made of all contracts of more than one year's duration, non-construction contracts must have a follow-up or routine review at least once annually, i.e., oil and gas leases. Construction contracts of less than three years must have a review at least once every three years.

The addition of 15 man-years of permanent personnel effort to perform the required compliance work will be funded by the requested increase.

FY 1968 efforts are concentrated on the development of an action plan for contract reviews under Executive Order No. 11246 which includes (1) an annual workload analysis study; (2) a correlation of areas of concentration of minorities and contractors; (3) establishment of classification standards for categorizing lessees and/or contractors; and (4) establishment of a priority sequence for compliance review by region using the classification standard.

For the FY 1968 program, we have seven permanent positions filled and are filling six additional permanent positions during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ENERGY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Oil Shale Title Clearance	160	120	520	+400

Objective: This increase is part of the Departmental Five Point Oil Shale Program as outlined in the Energy Program Memorandum, and it is specifically related to Point 1. A FY 1968 supplemental request is pending and is not included here. The cadastral survey part of this work requirement appears in the Earth and Environment Category.

The objective of the Bureau program for the budget year is to initiate a program to clear title to high priority oil shale bearing lands of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. Title clearance is a prerequisite to orderly development of shale oil as outlined in the Secretary's Five-Point Departmental program. The work during the budget year is directed at determining the validity of about 36,000 pre-1920 oil shale claims (pre-leasing Act) and about 16,500 post-1920 mining locations for metalliferous minerals in the Oil Shale Province. The existing mining claims are encumbrances to Government title to the lands and prevent the development of the resource.

Proposed Plan for Achieving Objectives: The program plan for achieving the objective will be two-pronged.

1. Test Cases - There are approximately 52,500 claims of both pre-leasing Act and post-leasing Act types on a land area of over 12,000 square miles. A detailed examination of selected representative claims will be made using sampling methods where possible. Investigation will include technical and economic analysis, initiation of test contests, preparation of expert testimony, and holding of hearings. Current cases include:

   a. Administrative contest hearings involving questions of timeliness and sufficiency of discovery on pre-1920 oil shale location were begun in FY 1967 and continue into FY 1968. Appeals will be carried to the highest administrative level and the questions will undoubtedly go to the Supreme Court for final decisions.

b. A Civil Action in Federal Court is pending on the question of reserving oil shale as a part of oil and gas reservations in surface patent.

c. In a Civil Action in Federal Court on the finality of cancellation of certain oil shale claims the ruling was against the U.S. The Government has appealed.

The long range program effort is based on a favorable resolution of (a) above. If unfavorable, a 40% additional workload for individual detailed mining claim examination and investigation will result. If the unfavorable decisions in item (c) above are sustained by higher courts, approximately 400 mining claims will have to be contested.

Test cases will be established in priority areas. Highest priority test cases will include:

a. 1,800 post-1920 claims in:

(1) Bureau of Mines test sites (Colorado & Wyoming) including the probable nuclear test site

(2) possible Research & Development leasing areas

(3) possible exchange areas

b. additional test cases on an undetermined number of pre-1920 claims.

2. Area Examinations - In addition to test cases, the second major phase for emphasis is area examinations. The examinations will be on post-1920 claims, most of which are recent (1966). They are believed to be essentially paper locations and were located for dawsonite, platinum, and other metalliferous minerals. The Government's position has essentially been determined and the field work will be of a broad general nature with little detailed examination necessary. Area examination will include areas both where claims are known to exist, to determine general geology, indications of mineralization existence of workings or other evidence of location,etc. Also involved is the abstracting of county records, address search, etc. After these phases are completed, where evidence indicates invalidity, contests will be initiated and complaints issued by the land offices. Where current addresses are not known, service by publication will be obtained. A large number of claimants are expected not to answer complaints and a large number of cases can then be closed.

b. A Civil Action in Federal Court is pending on the question of reserving oil shale as a part of oil and gas reservations in surface patent.

c. In a Civil Action in Federal Court on the finality of cancellation of certain oil shale claims the ruling was against the U.S. The Government has appealed.

The long range program effort is based on a favorable resolution of (a) above. If unfavorable, a LOT additional workload for individual detailed mining claim examination and investigation will result. If the unfavorable decisions in item (c) above are sustained by higher courts, approximately 500 mining claims will have to be contested.

Test cases will be established in priority areas. Highest priority test cases will include:

a. 1,000 post-1920 claims in

(1) Bureau of Mines test sites (Colorado & Wyoming) including the probable nuclear test site

(2) possible Reserve & Development leasing areas

(3) possible exchange areas

b. additional test cases on an undetermined number of pre-1920 claims.

2. Area Examinations - In addition to test cases, the second major phase for emphasis is area examinations. The examinations will be on post-1920 claims, most of which are recent (1960). They are believed to be essentially paper locations and were located for dawsonite, platinum, and other metalliferous minerals. The Government's position has essentially been defended and the field work will be of a broad general nature with little detailed examination necessary. Area examination will include areas both where claims are known to exist, to determine general geology, indications of mineralization, existence of workings or other evidence of location, etc. Also involved is the abstracting of county records, address search, etc. After these phases are completed, where evidence indicates invalidity, contests will be initiated and complaints issued by the land offices. Where current addresses are not known, service by publication will be obtained. A large number of claimants are expected not to answer complaints and a large number of cases can then be closed.

If answers are received and the issues are the same as in any of the test cases, the cases will be suspended pending final decisions in the test cases. If the test case issues are not involved, the cases will be set for hearing.

Eventually it will be necessary to abstract all records in the county courthouses and make an area examination of all the oil shale lands. In the long run it is more efficient and less expensive to do all of the records abstracting and claim examination required for a basin than to do the job selectively.

Further, the cases in different basins where post-1920 claims were located for different kinds of minerals can involve different issues which will require resolution in test cases. In order to have a clearer plan for development, i.e., what lands will be available, it is important to settle an many of the various test issues as soon as possible. Once all test issues are settled, the remaining title clearance and resource planning can proceed on a firm base.

Initially, the number of claims cleared will be small, but should rise very rapidly during the third and fourth years of the project, as unanswered contests are closed and decisions on test cases are issued and appeals resolved.

The schedule for the first year (FY 1969) follows:

Proposed Schedule, FY 1969

1. Prepare and initiate test cases on dawnsonite claims and other types of post-1920 claims

2. Prepare and initiate additional test cases on oil shale claims involving issues not settled in present cases

3. Bring to contest stage claims believed to be invalid in all high priority areas

4. Secure abstract and title data for Piceance Creek Basin, Colorado and part of Uinta Basin, Utah

5. Automate data from 5 above.

Derivation of Estimate: It is difficult to arrive at a cost per claim for validity determination work from a cost per test case. Over the past ten years BLM's cost has varied from $6 to $770 per claim in large projects. However, over the entire oil shale region the presently estimated average cost per claim is $50. The cost per claim will probably be higher during the first one or two years of the project.

The Point 1 portion of the Departmental program is essentially manpower oriented. The level of staffing required to initiate the title clearance phase of the program is as follows:

Land Classification and Minerals Examination - 35

6 - Supervising minerals examiners
15 - Minerals examiners (mining engineers and geologists)
3 - Legal assistants
3 - Abstractors
1 - ADP Supervisor
1 - Key Punch operator
6 - Clerical

Title Lease and Records Service - 5

1 - Hearings Examiner
4 - Legal assistants

Additional complementary personnel are requested in the Earth-Environment and General Support categories as a part of the balanced over-all Oil Shale Five Point Program effort.

Discussion of Continuing Work: The FY 1968 program includes $120,000 for what is essentially the preliminary stage of the Point 1 Title Clearance phase. This effort is almost entirely devoted to the pursuance of the test cases (contests) on oil shale claims. These test cases are presently in the hearing state in Denver. Included in the amount are costs of Bureau employees engaged in this work, Departmental expert witnesses, consultants under contract, and Hearing Examiners.

Illustrative Material: Following are two sets of maps and tables concerning the Oil Shale Program.

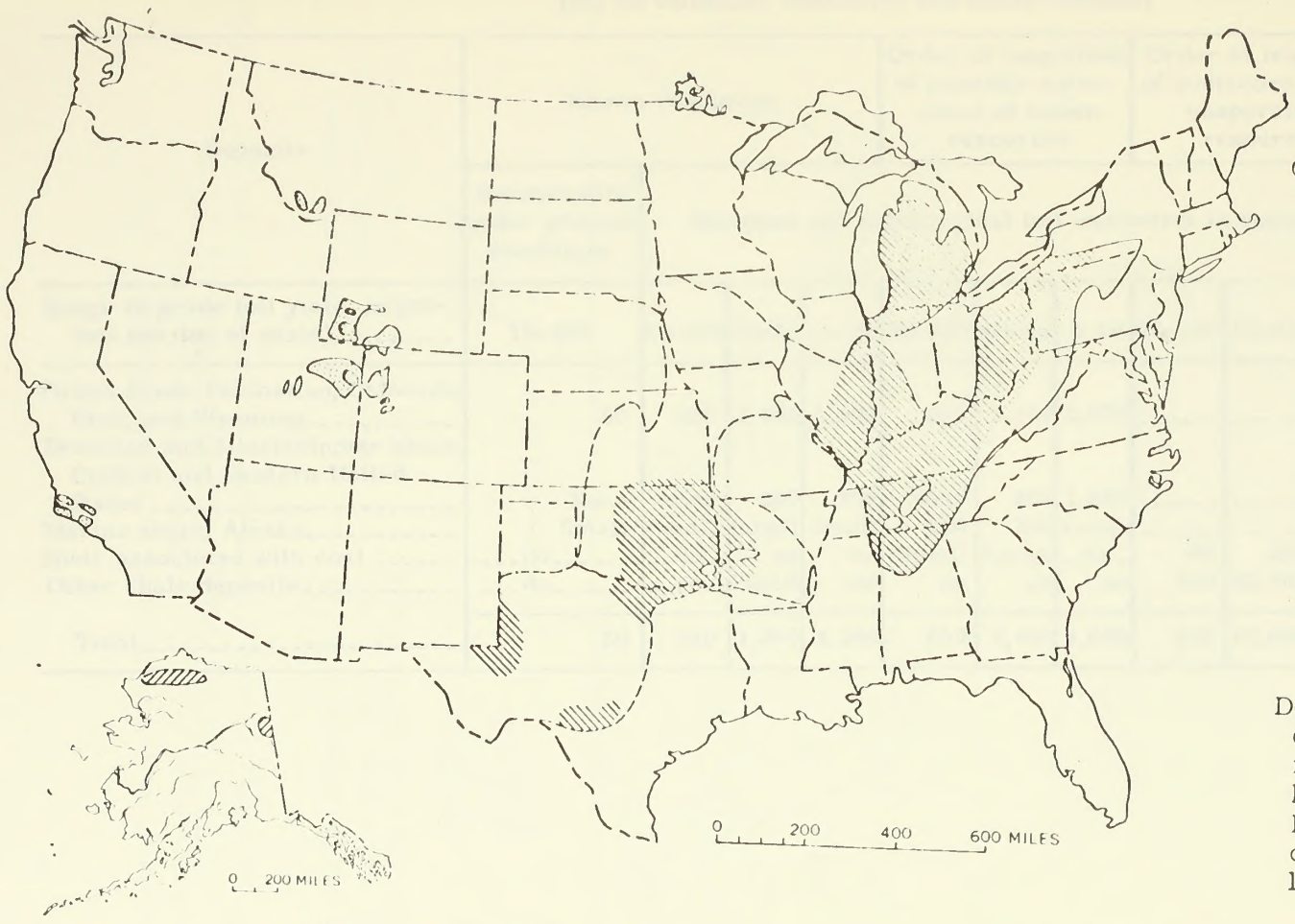
Map 1 and Table 1 show the location of the various principal reported oil shale deposits of the United States. As indicated by Table 1, the deposits in the Green River formation of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming are by far the richest deposits and offer the only known oil shale which can be recovered in the United States under present conditions.

Map 2 and Table 2 give details on the Green River Formation oil shale deposits. As indicated by the map, the Piceance, Uinta, and Green River Basins have a high-grade area and a low grade fringe area. Table 2 gives an indication of the oil resources in each basin and shows that about 83% of the 25-65 gallons per ton shale and 56% of the 10-25 gallons per ton shale are found in the Piceance Basin.

Table 3 indicates the possible employment income generated directly and indirectly by a developed oil shale industry at various stages of production varying from 50,000 bbl/day to 1,050,000 bbl/day.

Source of this material is: J.J. Ryan and J.G. Welles, Regional Economic Impact of a U.S. Oil Shale Industry, (Industrial Economics Division, Denver Research Institute, University of Denver, July, 1966).

PRINCIPAL REPORTED OIL SHALE DEPOSITS OF THE UNITED STATES



EXPLANATION

Tertiary deposits
Green River Formation in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming; Monterey Formation, California; middle Tertiary deposits in Montana. Black areas are known high-grade deposits

Mesozoic deposits
Marine shale in Alaska

Permian deposits
Phosphoria Formation, Montana

Devonian and Mississippian deposits (resource estimates included for hachured areas only). Boundary dashed where concealed or where location is uncertain

—Principal reported oil-shale deposits of the United States.

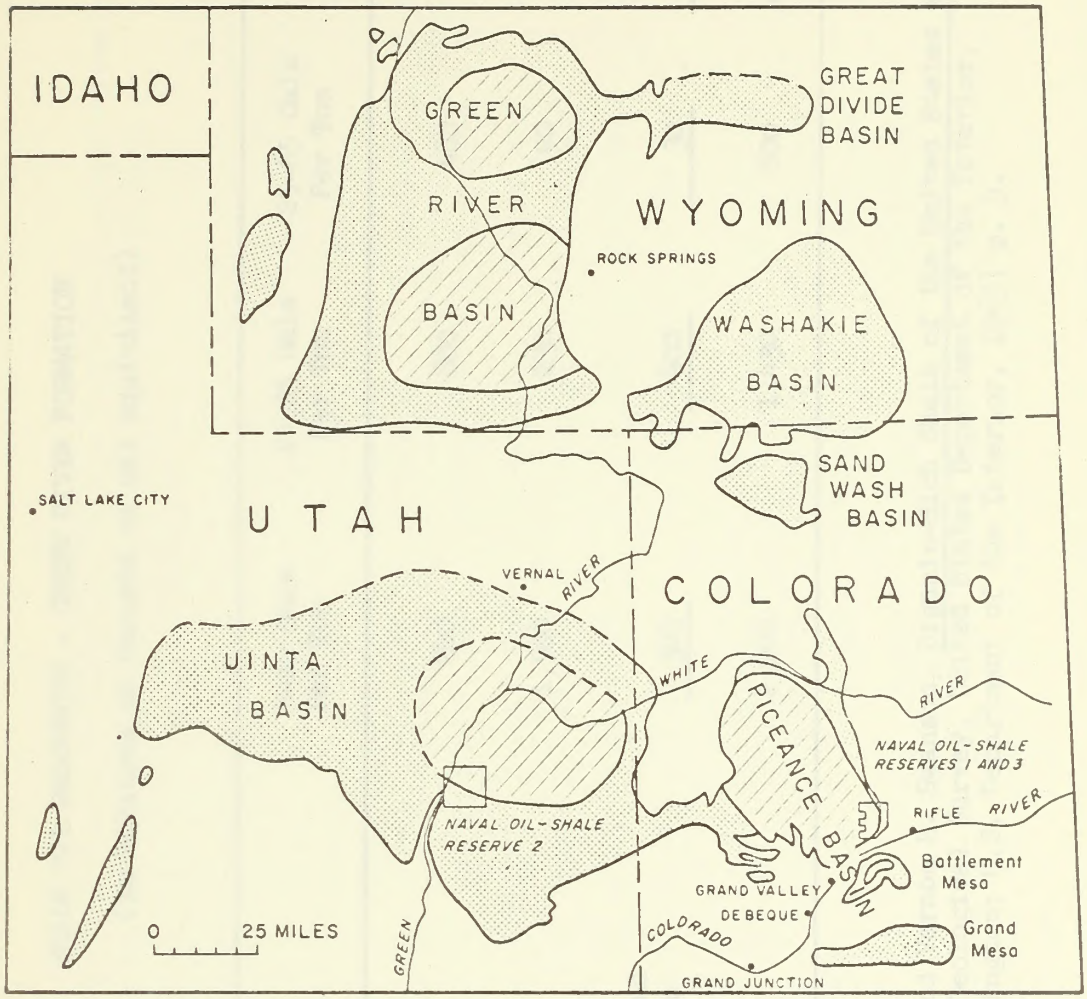
—*Shale oil resources of the United States, in billions of barrels*

[ne, no estimate. Estimates and totals rounded]

Deposits	Known resources				Order of magnitude of possible extensions of known resources			Order of magnitude of undiscovered and unappraised resources			Order of magnitude of total resources		
	Recoverable under present conditions	Marginal and submarginal (oil equivalent in deposits)									Oil equivalent in deposits		
Range in grade (oil yield, in gallons per ton of shale)	10–100	25–100	10–25	5–10	25–100	10–25	5–10	25–100	10–25	5–10	25–100	10–25	5–10
Green River Formation, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming	80	520	1,400	2,000	600	1,400	2,000	------	-----	------	1,200	2,800	4,000
Devonian and Mississippian shale, Central and Eastern United States	None	None	200	200	None	800	1,800	------	-----	------	------	1,000	2,000
Marine shale, Alaska	Small	Small	Small	Small	250	200	Large	------	-----	------	250	200	Large
Shale associated with coal	----do------	--do--	ne	ne	Small	Large	--do--	60	250	210	60	250	210
Other shale deposits	----do------	--do--	Small	ne	ne	ne	ne	500	22,000	134,000	500	22,000	134,000
Total	80	520	1,600	2,200	850	2,400	3,800	550	22,000	134,000	2,000	26,000	140,000

Deposits	Known resources		Order of magnitude of possible extensions of known resources	Order of magnitude of undiscovered and unappraised resources		Order of magnitude of total resources		
	Recoverable under present conditions	Marginal and submarginal (oil equivalent in deposits)				Oil equivalent in deposits		
Range in grade (oil yield, in gallons per ton of shale)	10–100	25–100	10–25	5–10	25–100	10–25	5–10	25–100	10–25	5–10
Green River Formation, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming	80	520	1,400	2,000	800	1,400	2,000	------	------	------
Devonian and Mississippian shale, Central and Eastern United States	None	None	200	None	800	1,800	------	------	------	------
Marine shale, Alaska	Small	Small	Small	250	200	Large	------	------	------	------
Shale associated with coal	---do---	---do---	---do---	Small	Large	---do---	60	250	210	------
Other shale deposits	---do---	---do---	---do---	---do---	Small	---do---	500	22,000	134,000	134,000
Total	80	520	1,600	2,200	850	2,400	3,800	550	22,000	134,000	2,000	26,000	140,000

Green River Formation of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming



EXPLANATION

Area underlain by the Green River Formation in which the oil shale is unappraised or low grade

Area underlain by oil shale more than 10 feet thick, which yields 25 gallons or more oil per ton of shale

Source: Adapted from Donald C. Duncan and Vernon E. Swanson, Organic-Rich Shale of the United States and World Land Areas, Geological Survey Circular 523, U. S. Department of the Interior (Washington: U. S. Department of the Interior, 1965), p. 12.

IDAHO
GREEN
RIVER
BASIN
WYOMING
WASHAKIE
BASIN
SAND
WASH
BASIN
UTAH
COLORADO
UINTA
BASIN

SHALE OIL RESOURCES - GREEN RIVER FORMATION

(in billions of barrels of oil equivilent)

	5-10 Gals Per Ton	10-25 Gals Per Ton	25-65 Gals Per Ton	Total
Colorado - Piceance Basin	200	800	480	1,480
Utah - Uinta Basin	1,500	230	90	1,820
Wyoming - Washakie Basin and Green River Basin	300	400	30	730
Total	2,000	1,430	600	4,030

Source: Donald C. Duncan and Vernon E. Swanson, Organic-Rich Shale of the United States and World Land Areas, Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, Circular 523 (Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1965) p. 9.

Industrial Sources of Civilian Income from Employment Associated with an Oil Shale Industry at the Assumed Rate of Growth (in 1964 dollars)

Industry	Mean Average Yearly Income	At Selected Levels of Production: 50,000 bbl/day Capacity (Stage I)	150,000 bbl/day Capacity (Stage II)	550,000 bbl/day Capacity (Stage III)	1,050,000 bbl/day Capacity (Stage IV)
Mining*	**	$ 6,421,500	$16,695,000	$ 57,874,000	$111,370,000
Construction***	$6,800	1,094,800	24,561,600	32,857,600	31,552,000
Manufacturing	6,740	667,260	3,417,180	7,023,080	14,416,860
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,120	1,254,600	6,444,360	21,511,800	44,168,040
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,110	140,530	714,870	3,183,310	6,531,590
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	7,150	378,950	1,951,950	13,034,450	26,755,300
Services	4,680	1,170,000	6,023,160	17,058,600	35,025,120
Government	5,080	233,680	1,188,720	3,307,080	6,791,960
Industry not reported	4,680	107,640	547,560	1,829,880	3,753,360
Total		$11,468,960	$61,544,400	$157,679,800	$280,364,230

* Includes all direct employment in the oil shale industry except construction.

** (Mining income in 1966 dollars.)

*** Includes construction employment associated directly with the oil shale industry plus other construction.

Table 3

Industrial Sources of Civilian Income from Employment Associated with an Oil Shale Industry at the Assumed Rate of Growth (in 1964 dollars)

Industry	Mean Average Yearly Income	At Selected Levels of Production: 50,000 bbl/day Capacity (Stage I)	150,000 bbl/day Capacity (Stage II)	550,000 bbl/day Capacity (Stage III)	1,050,000 bbl/day Capacity (Stage IV)
Mining*	*	$ 6,421,500	$16,695,000	$ 57,874,000	$111,370,000
Construction**	$6,800	1,094,800	24,561,600	32,857,600	31,552,000
Manufacturing	6,740	667,260	3,417,180	7,023,080	14,416,860
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,120	1,254,600	6,444,360	21,511,800	44,168,040
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,110	140,530	714,870	3,183,310	6,531,590
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	7,150	378,950	1,951,950	13,034,450	26,755,300
Services	4,680	1,170,000	6,023,160	17,058,600	35,025,120
Government	5,080	233,680	1,188,720	3,307,080	6,791,960
Industry not reported	4,680	107,640	547,560	1,829,880	3,753,360
Total		$11,468,960	$61,544,400	$157,679,800	$280,364,230

* Includes all direct employment in the oil shale industry except construction.

** (Mining income in 1965 dollars.)

*** Includes construction employment associated directly with the oil shale industry plus other construction.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ENERGY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION & SUPPLY

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Oil Shale Development Planning	0	15	190	+175

Objective: The ultimate objective of Point Five of the Departmental Oil Shale Program is a regional development plan in which the technologic aspects of oil shale development are fully explored in order to permit preservation and development of other natural resource values, and to permit the most beneficial effort on the social and economic development of the region. BLM's role is in assessment of the impact of oil shale development on other resource values, development of land use plans and continuing the coordinated management of the Federal lands involved and their other mineral and surface resource values.

Plan for Increase: BLM's Point Five program will proceed through the following steps:

1. Reconnaissance survey of the areas by professional planning and resource staff to compile an initial inventory of resources and values present.

2. Development of a Plan of Study.

3. Implementation of the Plan of Study along the following lines:

   a. Compilation and review of available data on the area. Assembly of land status information, maps, and aerial photographs.

   b. Discussions and exchange of information with other Federal, State, local, and private planning development and resource organizations.

   c. Assessment of additional resource data needs; schedule and initiation of inventory for this additional data.

d. Analysis of the type of development to be carried out and the nature and extent of the damage it may threaten to the other resources, environment, population, and economy of the areas. Possible conflicts will be studied to determine means of lessening damage; sites for industrial, community development, and waste disposal will be delineated, and transportation and access routes will be tentatively planned to allow for the least destructive impact. The continuing program of Federal land management will be evaluated to determine the nature of changes required by the development.

This work will be coordinated with the other Bureaus and agencies involved in all phases of the Oil Shale Development Program and a flow of information will be maintained with these agencies.

The land-use and management planning work for FY 1969 is an initial step in a ten-year effort of long range development planning for the entire oil shale region. The difficulties encountered in resource inventory, data collection, and planning coordination will determine the rate at which work can proceed on the plan. Additionally, planning efforts must be flexible to effectively incorporate the dynamics of the development taking place. Steps 1 and 2 will be completed in 1969, together with such additional work as progress permits.

Discussion of Continuing Work: BLM's FY 1968 program includes a $15,000 effort equally divided among the three states. This effort represents about one-third of the time of a land-planner in each of the three states in gathering information for resource analysis and land development for the oil shale areas in their state.

Derivation of Estimate: The increase will require 10 positions which are:

5 Economist-planners
3 Resource specialists
2 Clerical

The increase will provide for salaries, travel, equipment, and necessary services to undertake the development planning effort.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ENERGY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION & SUPPLY

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(In thousands of dollars)		
Outer Continental Shelf				
Oil & Gas Leasing Program	105	105	145	+40

Objective: The objective of this program is to maintain the capability to respond to rapidly expanding workload of the Outer Continental Shelf, oil and gas and other mineral leasing activity. The tremendous value of OCS resources and the far-reaching effects, both direct and indirect, that OCS activities have on the National economy require increased attention to the scheduling of sales, and the development of better leasing procedures and standards. In 1965 and 1966, BLM offered three areas in the Gulf of Mexico and one off the California coast for competitive leasing. These sales resulted in a quarter of a billion dollars in receipts. In 1967, leases offered in one area off Louisiana resulted in over a half billion dollars of receipts. The annual revenue is expected to continue to increase.

The increased interest in OCS is occuring not only on the Gulf coast and the Pacific coast, but also offshore Alaska and on the Atlantic seaboard.

The following table illustrates the expanded activity:

OCS RECEIPTS

1964	1965	1966	1967
$16,491,410	$53,469,903	$248,317,216	$637,310,722

Of the actual receipts for 1967, the following relates to just one lease offering on June 13, 1967:

Item	No. Tracts	Acreage	Amount
Open for Bids	206	971,488	---
High Bids Received	172	812,202	$511,957,287
Bids Accepted	158	744,456	510,079,177
Highest Bid	---	5,000	32,500,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ENERGY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION & SUPPLY

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(In thousands of dollars)			
Outer Continental Shelf				
Oil & Gas Leasing Program	105	105	145	+40

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Highest Bid	---	5,000	32,500,000

In the above offering, there were 13 bidders for one of the tracts with all bids on the tract amounting to nearly $117 million. The highest bid per acre was $6,500. The total amount of all bids was $1,627,749,269. The statistics illustrate the high value of the resources involved, and their national significance.

In FY 1967, the OCS receipts of $637.3 million amounted to almost nine times the total operating appropriations of $75 million for all Bureau activities.

Plan for Increase: The Bureau must provide adequate service to the user industry and maintain an efficient process for handling leases which produce such large and important revenues. With the additional funds, the Bureau will give increased attention to the following areas:

1. Development of procedures to assure the greatest National return. Studies will be initiated to determine if the maximum return to the government is being realized. This will entail examining of bonus bidding methods to determine adequacy of royalty and rental rates. In these studies of fair market value concepts we will also consider the need to create new reserves by encouraging exploration and developments of new areas.

2. Proper scheduling of sales. At the present time sales are scheduled principally on a public demand basis. However, the exercise of more government initiative is desirable in order to coordinate lease sales with the National economic situation. For instance, calls for nominations in relatively undeveloped areas will stimulate exploratory activity by industry. Before this decision is made, the Bureau needs to obtain and make detailed studies and analysis of the extent of exploration activities, availability of private capital, availability of equipment, and technical capabilities of private industry.

3. Increase contacts with industry, state and local governments, and with other Federal agencies. These will permit proper consideration of all uses such as the relationship of our OCS leasing activities to aquatic life, commercial fishing, marine safety and navigation, and defense warning areas. As the leasing activity increases, the coordination among the various interests becomes important in order to permit maximum utilization of the OCS resource and to prevent conflict among uses.

Derivation of increase: The increase will provide for three man-years of mineral leasing and petroleum industry specialist efforts to begin studies as outlined in the plan for increase.

Exhibit 24

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category MINERALS

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	47	241	241	241
Expenditures	47	232	241	241

Analysis of changes in NOA

1968 as enacted	241
1968 current estimate	241
Decreases from 1968:	-0-
Increases over 1968:	-0-
Total, 1969 request	241
Distribution of NOA by appropriation:	
Management of Lands and Resources	241

LAND SERVICES,
FORAGE AND TIMBER

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category LAND-FORAGE-TIMBER

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	23,525	49,417	43,352	45,304
Expenditures	22,303	59,392	43,210	50,383

Analysis of changes in NOA

1968 as enacted	43,417
Transfer to GSA	-65
1968 current estimate	43,352

Decreases from 1968:

Nondiscretionary:	
Building construction program	-1,244
PLDR&T road construction program NOA under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966	-1,750
Road construction program under the Oregon & California Grant Lands special fund (receipt limitation)	- 7,664
Forest Thinning & Mortality salvage program under the Oregon and California Grant Lands special fund (receipt limitation)	-190
Financing:	
Comparative transfer for Departmental Library	-38

Increases over 1968:

Nondiscretionary:	Total Program Amount 1967	1968	1969	
Building Construction program	665	1,244	1,188	+1,188
PLDR&T road construction NOA under FAHA of 1968	1,134	1,750	2,800	+2,800
Road Construction program NOA under the Oregon and California Grant Lands special fund	8,250	7,664	8,264	+8,264
Forest Development, western Oregon program NOA under the Oregon & California Grant Lands special fund	1,107	807	855	+ 48
Road Maintenance, western Oregon program NOA under the Oregon and California Grant Lands special fund	831	1,093	1,193	+100
Range Improvements program NOA under special fund (receipt limitation)	1,400	1,372	1,425	+ 53

Exhibit 24

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category LAND-FORAGE-TIMBER

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

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Range Improvements program NOA under special fund (receipt limitation)	1,400	1,372	1,425	+ 53

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau Land Management Category LAND-FORAGE-TIMBER

Increases over 1968: Other Program Increases:	Total Program Amount 1967	1968	1969	
Land Classification Program	700	700	800	+100
Fire Protection, replacement and acquisition of fire fighting equipment	242	277	387	+110
Fire Protection, operation and maintenance of radio communications system	600	600	775	+175

Total, 1969 request	45,304
Less unprogrammed Highway Act Authorization	-1,050
Total, 1969 program request	44,254

Distribution of NOA by appropriation:

Management of Lands & Resources	26,586
Construction & Maintenance	1,749
Oregon and California Grant Lands (indefinite, receipt limitation).	11,604
Public Lands Development Roads & Trails (Contract authorization)...	2,800
Range Improvements (indefinite, receipt limitation)	1,425
Permanent Appropriation - Public Lands Administration Act	1,140

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND SERVICES, FORAGE, TIMBER

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Building Construction	665	1,244	1,188	+1,188

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide necessary structures, such as office buildings, warehouses, shops, garages, guard stations, fire stations, radio buildings, etc., and their appurtenant facilities, landscaping, yards and parking areas, required to perform the functions of the Bureau. The Bureau constucts structures only in areas in which GSA has no acceptable buildings or cannot lease acceptable facilities at advantage to the Government.

Plan for Increase: The FY 1969 program will provide for (1) construction of the second phase of the Boise Interagency Fire Center at Boise, Idaho, (2) construction of a new district office building for the Baker district, Oregon, and (3) survey and design of projects programmed for future consideration.

Boise Interagency Fire Center - $1,055,000

The first phase of the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) will be under construction during FY 1968. This project was justified in FY 1967 as a necessary facility in the effort to prevent and combat range and forest fires in the western states. The first construction phase consists of an administration building, warehouse, parachute loft, access road, aircraft taxi-ways and ramp, and site development.

The second phase construction in FY 1969 will consist of:

1. Barracks and mess hall
2. Training building
3. Retardant plant
4. Site development

The estimate included in FY 1968 Budget Justifications of about $2 million for the two phases included a hangar. Based on the Preliminary Estimates from the engineering firm designing this facility, funds are not adequate to construct the two phases as originally planned. Part of the unforeseen added costs is $100,000 in on and off-site development. This consists of items such as higher sewer connection costs, relocation of a gasoline pipeline, and lowering of a natural gas pipeline which crosses the site. Also, latest estimates for the parachute loft and barracks are higher than previously estimated. Therefore, the hangar estimated at $200,000 will be deferred to FY 1970.

In addition, based on experience gained in partial operation of the fire center last year and full operation this year, it appears that facilities in addition to those originally planned will be required. Further review and analysis is required before these are identified specifically and included in the FY 1970 Budget Estimate.

This information will be available at the time of the Bureau of the Budget FY 1969 hearings.

Baker District Office Building - $145,000

An amount of $145,000 is to construct an office building for the BLM district staff located at Baker, Oregon. The town of Baker is located in northeastern Oregon. The temperature at Baker varies from 110 degrees in the summer to 25 degrees below zero in the winter.

The present Baker District Office occupies rental space in an antiquated, dilapidated building constructed about 1900 although one wing was built in the 1890's. The building is a stone structure which is crumbling, and is structurally unsafe. The alignment of some bearing walls is partially maintained by a network of interior cables. Some unusable rooms are closed off by tarpaulins to prevent wind blowing through the office. The condition of the building makes it impossible to properly heat in the winter and cool in the summer. Use of such structures by Federal employees subjects them to physical discomfort which reduces their working efficiency and in this case, endangers their personal safety. These working conditions are unacceptable.

No facilities are available in the community for leasing by GSA from private sources.

The Baker District staff is responsible for the multiple-use management of about 560,000 acres of public domain lands. The present staff consists of 21 permanent and a normal force of 20 temporary employees.

The project consists of construction of an office building, installation of utilities, landscaping, access, and parking for visitors. The office building will be constructed on a seven-acre, Bureau-owned site which has space for the future development of an integrated district office complex including a warehouse, shops, garages, storage building, and service yard adjacent to the office building. The remainder of these facilities will be programmed for future years.

Also included within this estimate is $5,000 to construct 400 square feet of fallout shelter in the basement of the building. This proposal has been submitted to the Office of Civil Defense for approval. The estimate also includes adequate funds to provide for sewage and water facilities in accordance with Executive Order No. 11258.

Survey and Design - $50,000

The Bureau has a planned $2,000,000 building program for FY 1970 consisting of 25 structures and their appurtenances. The architectural planning and design should be completed in the year prior to construction. The amount of $50,000 is included for accomplishment of the preliminary survey and design work for these FY 1970 projects.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND SERVICES - FORAGE - TIMBER

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails, Road Construction NOA	1,134	1,750	2,800	+2,800
Programmed Amount	700	1,050	1,750	+1,750

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide a system of roads which will permit effective management and development of the forage utilization and forestry programs of the Bureau and will assist in the protection of public lands against fire. These roads are constructed under the Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (PLDRT) section of the Federal Aid Highway Acts. These PLDRT roads are generally multiple-use roads which benefit all Bureau programs.

Plan for Increase: The increase programmed here represents the Land Services, Forage, Timber share of the PLDRT multiple-use road construction program as based on the benefits of the road program to this category. Additionally there are three roads programmed which are to be constructed primarily for timber and forage management programs.

These roads are:

Benefit	Road	State	Miles	Cost
Timber	Jackass Creek	California	2	$ 21,000
Timber	Brock Gulch	California	6	147,000
Forage	No-Water-No-Wood	Wyoming	17	69,000
			25	237.000

The remainder of the program consists of this category's share of the total multiple-use road program of construction, survey and design, easement acquisition and bridges. The costs here are not separable from the entire PLDRT program, but only indicate the assignable benefit to forage, timber and protection programs.

Access to the public lands, both grasslands and forest, is essential to the management and development of the resources. Access to grasslands is essential for the proper supervision of livestock use, for the study of range condition, for the prevention of trespass, and for the planning of range improvements. Access to forests is essential for the harvesting of timber, the preparation of sales, the inventory of timber volumes and condition, and the protection of forests from disease and trespass. The road program is a vital part of the protection of grasslands, forests, watersheds, recreational resources and wildlife habitat from fire and is essential to the suppression of wild fires. Good roads are important to the efficient initial attack of wild fires. Wild fires which can be attacked quickly can be kept small. Thus both the damage caused by the fire as well as the cost of fire suppression can be minimized.

Derivation of Estimate: The estimate is derived from analysis of the 25 multiple-use road projects in the FY 1969 PLDRT program. The originating office rated each road by the percent which it benefitted each category. Based on this analysis, it was determined that $1,513,000 of the programmed multiple-use roads, easements, bridges and survey and design is assignable to this category. This amount plus the cost of the primary use roads in the Land Services, Forage and Timber category constitute the estimate for this program.

Additionally, a portion of the total NOA and programmed funds are allocated to the following other categories: (1) Water Supply & Control, (2) Recreation Use & Preservation, and (3) General Support.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND - FORAGE - TIMBER

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Road Construction NOA under O&C fund	8,250	7,664	8,264	+8,264

Objective: The objective is to provide access for timber production and resource management on the Oregon and California Grant Lands in western Oregon.

Plan for Increase: The FY 1969 program will provide the following roads and related construction.

Road System	Project Name	Miles	Type of Project	Cost Program
Molalla	Table Rock	8	grading	$ 445,000
McKenzie	Marten Cr.	3	grading	255,000
Galice	Galice Cr.	10	grading surfacing	2,100,000
Applegate	Round Top Mt.	6	grading	350,000
Grave Cr.	Goolaway Gap	4	surfacing	180,000
Sitkum Ridge	Weaver Road	5	grading	390,000
Rock Cr.	Rock Creek	4.5	grading	550,000
Rock Production	Cubic Yards - approximately 386,000			1,256,000
Miscellaneous Bridges and Culverts				350,000
Total Construction				$5,876,000
Surveys				295,000
Easement Acquisition				493,000
Planning & Reconnaisance				475,000
Total, BLM				7,139,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND - FORAGE - TIMBER

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Road Construction NOA under O&C fund	8,250	7,664	8,264	+8,264

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Galice	Galice Cr.	10	grading surfacing	2,100,000
Applegate	Round Top Mt.	6	grading	350,000
Grave Cr.	Goolaway Gap	4	surfacing	180,000
Sitkum Ridge	Weaver Road	5	grading	390,000
Rock Cr.	Rock Creek	4.5	grading	550,000
Rock Production	Cubic Yards - approximately 386,000			1,256,000
Miscellaneous Bridges and Culverts				350,000
Total Construction				$5,876,000
Surveys				295,000
Easement Acquisition				493,000
Planning & Reconnaisance				475,000
Total, BLM				7,139,000

	Cost
Forest Service	$1,125,000
Grand Total	$8,264,000

New construction will add approximately 36 miles to the Bureau's O&C road system. This construction will assist in the harvesting of 140 million board feet of accelerated thinnings and salvage, in addition to supporting a share of western Oregon's allowable cut of 1.1 billion board feet. An adequate road system is required to properly disperse timber sales for efficient harvest of thinnings and salvage.

A continuing road construction program is required for the management of these two million acres of highly valuable commercial forest lands. Access road construction, in addition to permitting the harvesting of timber, facilitates the rehabilitation of denuded forest sites and is required to adequately protect the valuable timber resource from fire, insects and disease. These roads also contribute to the overall multiple-use management of these public lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND - FORAGE - TIMBER

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Forest Development - Western Oregon - NOA under O&C special fund	1,107	807	855	+48

Objective: The objective is timely forest regeneration of O&C commercial timber lands as an integral part of the sustained yield timber harvest program.

Plan for Increase: The increase of $48,000 is needed to restore the seed inventory to an adequate balance with expected seed requirements. Heavy crops of Douglas Fir seed in western Oregon occur only at five to seven year intervals. Between heavy seed falls there are frequent crop failures and light production. Seed banks were depleted to provide for rehabilitation of the Oxbow burn. In order to remain current in reforestation of the valuable timber producing areas of the western slope, seed inventory must be replenished.

Developed timber production sites in western Oregon are subject to rapid invasion of vegetation which competes with and inhibits tree growth. This vegetation also tends to concentrate big game on the areas which has a further detrimental affect on reestablishment of the tree crop. Delay in reforestation by only one or two years on lower elevation sites can mean the difference between successful direct seeding at a cost of $10.00 to $12.00 per acre or planting at a cost of $30.00 to $35.00 per acre. Also, the delay may require an additional cost of $15.00 per acre or more for site improvement. Prompt regeneration of denuded lands is necessary to keep reforestation costs as low as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND - FORAGE - TIMBER

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(In Thousands of dollars)			
Forest Development -				
Western Oregon - WOA	1,107	807	855	+48
under O&C special fund				

Objective: The objective is timely forest regeneration of O&C commercial timber lands as an integral part of the sustained yield timber harvest program.

Plan for Increase: The increase of $48,000 is needed to restore the seed inventory to an adequate balance with expected seed requirements. Heavy crops of Douglas fir seed in western Oregon occur only at five to seven year intervals. Between heavy seed falls there are frequent crop failures and light production. Seed banks were depleted to provide for rehabilitation of the Oxbow burn. In order to remain current in reforestation of the valuable timber producing areas of the western slope, seed inventory must be replenished.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND - FORAGE - TIMBER

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Road Maintenance - Western Oregon - NOA	831	1,093	1,193	+100

Objective: The objective for the budget year is to maintain an additional 150 miles of access roads in the O&C road system. Since 2,000 miles are already under a planned maintenance program this increase will provide a total of 2,150 miles maintained in FY 1969.

Plan for Increase: The transportation systems are maintained to provide year-round, all-weather use for all resource uses and to aid in accomplishing development projects. The additional maintenance is needed because of increased demand for wood fibre. A program of salvaging decadent trees and the thinning of commercial young growth stands began in FY 1968 to meet increased wood demands. This program results in an additional annual harvest of 140 million bd. ft. of timber. This volume will be harvested from widely dispersed stands, requiring maximum use of the transportation system. Traffic will increase by 56,000 round trips to remove the harvested mortality and thinning volume to the processing centers.

Similarly, recreation use traffic has expanded and the trend continues upward. For example, the Oregon State Highway Department projected an increase for one BLM road system from an approximate 100 average daily traffic count in 1967, to a daily count of 1,200 vehicles by 1980. The recreation use requires continuing maintenance to provide a smoother, safer roadbed for passenger car use.

Included in this estimate is $8,000 to purchase two three-acre sites in the Oregon and California Grant Lands area on which road maintenance operations facilities will be constructed. These maintenance sites are required for the road maintenance crews who maintain our O&C roads. The facilities provide a base of operations, equipment and materials storage, and small repair shops for the maintenance crews. The new sites are required because additional road system mileage has made the location of existing base facilities remote from a large portion of the roads that are maintained. Considerable time is lost in traveling and hauling equipment and supplies from the existing base to the work areas. A survey of possible sites on government-owned land failed to locate any suitable sites that were centrally situated to the work areas and did not require extensive site development and preparation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND - FOREST - TIMBER

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1969	1968	1969	Increase
		(In thousands of dollars)		
Road Maintenance - Western Oregon - BOA	831	1,093	1,193	+100

Objective: The objective for the budget year is to maintain an additional 150 miles of access roads in the O&C road system. Since 2,000 miles are already under a planned maintenance program this increase will provide a total of 2,150 miles maintained in FY 1969.

Plan for Increase: The transportation system are maintained to provide year-round, all-weather use for all resource uses and to aid in accomplishing development projects. The additional maintenance is needed because of increased demand for wood fibre. A program of salvaging decadent trees and the thinning of commercial young growth stands began in FY 1968 to meet increased wood demands. This program results in an additional annual harvest of 140 million bd. ft. of timber. This volume will be harvested from widely dispersed stands, requiring maximum use of the transportation system. Traffic will increase by 50,000 round trips to remove the harvested mortality and thinning volumes to the processing centers.

Similarly, recreation use traffic has expanded and the trend continues upward. For example, the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area project on the BLM road system from an approximate 100 average daily traffic count in 1961 to a daily count of 1,300 vehicles by 1980. The recreation use requires continuing maintenance to provide a smoother, safer roadbed for passenger car use.

Included in this estimate is $80,000 to purchase two three-acre sites in the Oregon and California Grant lands area on which road maintenance operations facilities will be constructed. These maintenance sites are required for the road maintenance crews who maintain our O&C roads. The facilities provide a base of operations, equipment and materials storage, and small repair shops for the maintenance crews. The new sites are required because additional road system mileage has made the location of existing base facilities remote from a large portion of the roads that are maintained. Considerable time is lost in traveling and hauling equipment and supplies from the existing base to the work areas. A survey of possible sites on government-owned land failed to locate any suitable sites that were centrally situated to the work areas and did not require extensive site development and preparation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND - FORAGE - TIMBER

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Range Improvements	1,400	1,372	1,425	+53

Objective: The objective of this program is to support range management on deteriorated and declining range lands to restore and sustain forage production and complement the watershed treatment and wildlife habitat improvement programs. Lands valuable for forage production are usually also valuable upland watersheds and important wildlife winter ranges or habitat areas.

Plan for Increase: Range improvements are financed by the Range Improvement Fund which is provided for by law (43 U.S.C. 315) from the receipts from grazing fees. The increase of $53,000 results from the anticipated amount of grazing fee receipts to be collected in FY 1968. In FY 1968, construction of 592 miles of fence and 297 water developments is planned. The increase will provide for construction of additional 20 miles of fence and 10 water developments in FY 1969. These added improvements will permit implementation of multiple use management plans for 100,000 acres of land which are important for forage production, as watersheds, and as wildlife habitat. Within 10 years, land improvement resulting from this increase will provide additional forage annually of 2,500 AUM's for livestock and 325 AUM's for wildlife. The land improvement will also prevent annual sediment damage estimated at an average of $1,750 per year in the Columbia, Great Basin, Colorado and Rio Grande-Pecos Watersheds.

The undesirable alternative is to continue the present management methods on the areas involved. The result would be periodic reductions in livestock use as range condition continues to decline. This would mean the loss of 380 AUM's of livestock and wildlife forage, and annual sediment loss increasing at the rate of about two percent per year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND SERVICES, FORAGE, TIMBER

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Land Classification Program	700	700	800	+100

Objective: The objective for this program is to substantially complete the land classification efforts under the Classification and Multiple Use Act, (PL 88-607) by June 30, 1969.

The Classification and Multiple Use Act has provided the BLM with a means of classifying lands for disposal and retention which recognizes local land-use planning efforts and trends. Once classification is accomplished, the BLM will have an informed and improved basis on which to (1) dispose of public lands which can be put to its highest and best use in the hands of others, and (2) develop long range plans for lands which should be retained and managed for multiple use. Lands classified for disposal can meet some of the demand for lands needed for urban development and community growth.

Plan for Increase: During FY 1969, the Bureau will identify the general boundaries of most disposal areas and will prepare and distribute map packages showing the location, present use, and other data about these areas. These packages will be used in discussions with interested groups and at public meetings to assist in making the proper classification decisions for disposal and transfer of lands. It is anticipated that the lands classified for disposal will be those public lands which are valuable chiefly for local public use, community growth, private development, or satisfaction of land obligations to states.

Through FY 1969, the larger expanses of the public lands and a substantial portion of the smaller blocks and tracts will be classified. The unclassified lands in the western States (approximately 26 million acres) will be mostly those blocks and tracts where land-use decisions are most difficult to develop because of dynamic land-use patterns and local land planning difficulties.

The FY 1969 program will continue to emphasize public participation in the classification effort as the best means of determining local preferences for land utilization in that locality as well as determining public interest in the current effect of and possible changes in the public land laws.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND SERVICES, FOREST, TIMBER

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Land Classification Program	700	700	800	+100

Objective: The objective for this program is to substantially complete the land classification efforts under the Classification and Multiple Use Act, (PL 88-607) by June 30, 1970.

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Through FY 1969, the larger expanses of the public lands and a substantial portion of the smaller blocks and tracts will be classified. The unclassified lands in the western States (approximately 36 million acres) will be mostly those blocks and tracts where land-use decisions are most difficult to develop because of dynamic land-use patterns and local land planning difficulties.

The FY 1969 program will continue to emphasize public participation in the classification effort as the best means of determining local preference for land utilization in that locality as well as determining public interest in the current effect of and possible changes in the public land laws.

Since by FY 1969 the Bureau will have moved into the classification of those areas for which the most difficult land-use decisions must be made, additional manpower is required to maintain the established program of public participation, public meetings, and cooperation with local officials upon which the Bureau has based all Classification and Multiple Use Act classifications. Because the land use problems are more difficult, more time and effort must be expended in arriving at a decision that is both acceptable to all concerned parties and in the public interest.

Derivation of Estimate:

In FY 1967, 55 man-years of effort were devoted to Classification and Multiple Use Act classification
In FY 1968, 55 man-years are planned
In FY 1969, 10 additional man-years of realty specialist and cartographic effort are requested to meet the objectives outlined above.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND - FORAGE - TIMBER

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
Fire Protection, replacement and acquisition of fire fighting equipment	242	277	387	+110

Objective: The long term objective of the program is stated in the Program Memorandum for Land Service, Forage and Timber, page 20.

The objective of the budget year is to reduce fire size and cost by improving initial attack and over-all fire suppression effectiveness through an increased equipment replacement and acquisition program.

Plan for Increase: Early fire detection and fast initial attack with adequate manpower and equipment is the best means of keeping fires and fire damage small. Effective initial attack and quick suppression depends upon specialized motor vehicle fire fighting equipment. Vehicles which possess speed for use on highways, ruggedness for rough terrain and which carry modern pump and tank equipment, will greatly improve initial attack force capability and provide fire crews with added safety.

Analysis of BLM's fire equipment fleet shows that about 400 of a total of 1,200 units are over 10 years old. Many of the 400 units are over 20 years of age and are relics of World War II surplus. Replacement of this equipment is long overdue based on their present condition and the 8-year motor vehicle replacement cycle guidelines used by GSA.

These old vehicles are slow on the highway; and, when they are used in rugged terrain for fire suppression work, metal fatigue due to age causes breakage of vital parts. The age of these vehicles makes them unreliable, unsafe, and uneconomical to maintain. The unreliability of these vehicles causes slow initial attack, inefficiency in fire suppression, increased acreage burned with high suppression costs, and their failure at a critical time on the fire line is hazardous to the safety of fire crews.

The $110,000 increase will provide 18 fire trucks including pumps, tanks, hoses, etc. This increase combined with the base fire vehicle replacement amount of $59,000 will permit a 6.5 percent reduction in the number of fire vehicle units over 10 years old.

Because of the severity of the current fire season, Bureau payments for contract fire protection may increase significantly since contracting protection agencies calculate their charges on a 5 year average expenditure figure. At this time, it is not possible to estimate the magnitude of such an increase. However, to the extent that contract protection costs are increased, the Bureau may need to use a substantial portion of the funds requested for equipment replacement to pay the increased protection costs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND - FORAGE - TIMBER

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increases
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Fire protection - Radio Equipment and Operations and Maintenance of the Radio Communications	600	600	775	+175

Objective: The objective during the budget year is to bring into better balance the programs for radio equipment purchase and operation and maintenance of the communication network. The increase will be utilized toward this objective by purchase of radio equipment in the amount of $50,000 and increasing operation and maintenance by $125,000.

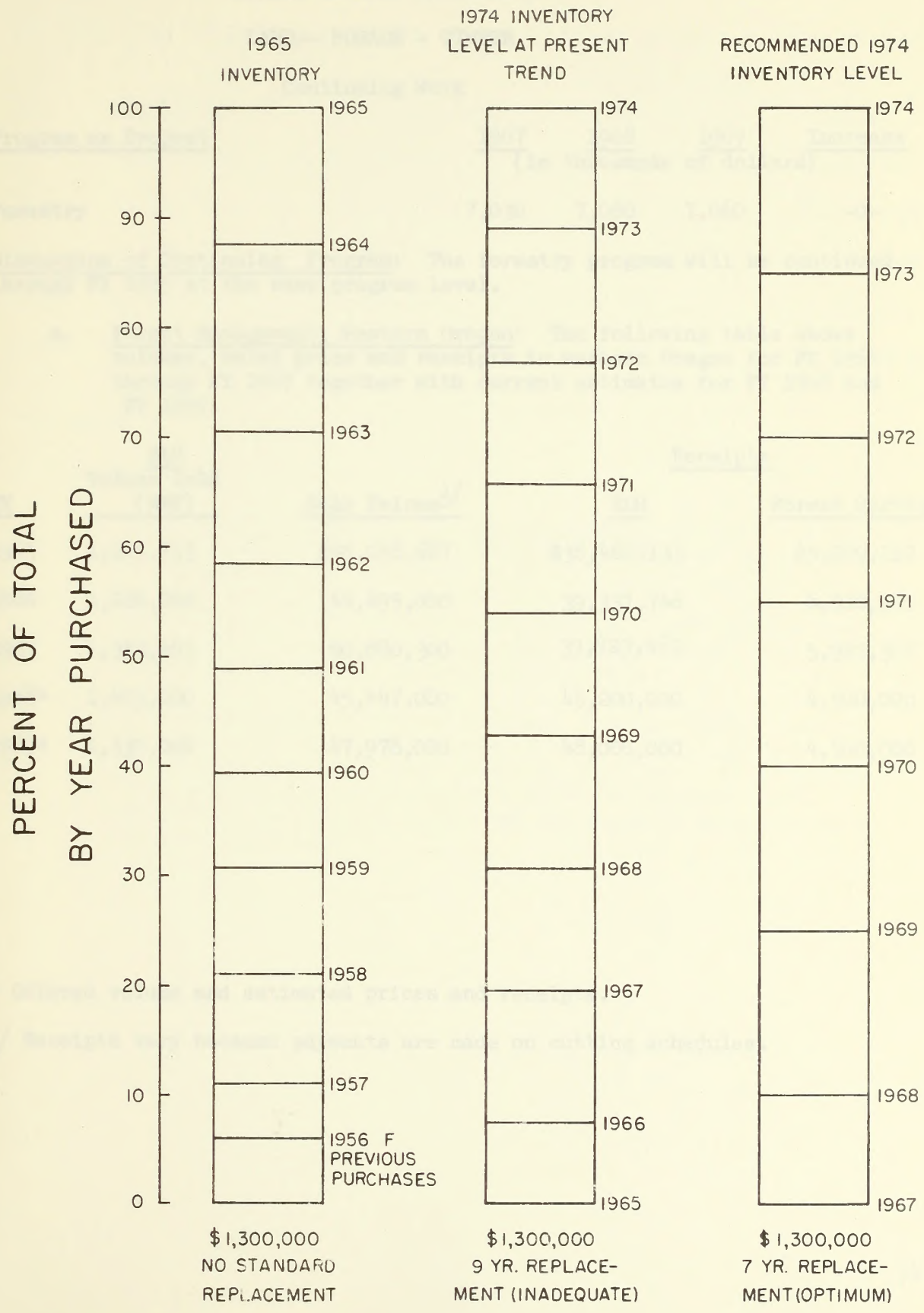
Plan for Increase: Current inventory of BLM radio equipment is valued at $2,000,000. Radio transmitters and receivers make up about $1,300,000 of this amount. Thirty percent of these were purchased prior to 1960. All radio equipment is fragile and subject to early technical obsolescence. BLM uses radios under the worst of operating conditions, such as for off-highway fire suppression work. In fire suppression work, not only is use rough and heavy, but dependable communications are a necessity.

In the last five years, BLM has replaced radios at a rate of approximately $150,000 per year. At this rate, by 1974 BLM will be operating on a nine year replacement schedule. For the type of use BLM makes of its radios, this schedule is inadequate. For economical and reliable operation, average replacement age for transmitters and receivers in such use should be no longer than 7 years. With the increase, the recommended 7-year replacement schedule can be attained by 1974 (See chart 1).

More serious than the replacement schedule is the lag in maintenance, although the two are related because old radios require more maintenance. Old equipment, together with severe use, causes the maintenance cost to increase greatly.

There are presently 23 employees to handle operations and maintenance work in 60 districts throughout 11 western states, in which BLM has 3,136 units of radio equipment. One man can adequately service 70 units per year. This means BLM is only about 50 percent staffed. The increase will provide six additional man-years of permanent communications technician effort and three man-years of temporary technician time needed to improve the maintenance of BLM radio equipment. In addition, small tools, repair equipment and replacement parts will be purchased. The increase will still not fulfill the total increase in effort required to bring systems operation and maintenance up to the desired standards.

AGE MAKEUP OF BLM RADIO TRANSCEIVERS



AGE MAKEUP OF BLM RADIO TRANSCEIVERS
PERCENT OF TOTAL
BY YEAR PURCHASED
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1965
INVENTORY
1964
1963
1962
1961
1960
1959
1958
1957
1956 &
PREVIOUS
PURCHASES
$1,300,000
NO STANDARD
REPLACEMENT
1974 INVENTORY
LEVEL AT PRESENT
TREND
1974
1973
1972
1971
1970
1969
1968
1967
1966
1965
$1,300,000
9 YR. REPLACE-
MENT (INADEQUATE)
RECOMMENDED 1974
INVENTORY LEVEL
1974
1973
1972
1971
1970
1969
1968
1967
$1,300,000
7 YR. REPLACE-
MENT (OPTIMUM)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND-- FORAGE - TIMBER

Continuing Work

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Forestry	7,030	7,060	7,060	-0-

Discussion of Continuing Program: The forestry program will be continued through FY 1969 at the same program level.

a. Forest Management, Western Oregon: The following table shows volumes, sales price and receipts in western Oregon for FY 1965 through FY 1967 together with current estimates for FY 1968 and FY 1969:

FY	BLM Volume Sold (MBF)	Sale Prices 1/	Receipts BLM	Receipts Forest Service
1965	1,225,753	$42,058,687	$38,466,133	$5,209,112
1966	1,224,209	44,495,000	39,331,746	6,510,161
1967	1,353,105	50,880,300	39,723,483	5,925,367
1968*	1,405,000	45,447,000	45,200,000	4,500,000
1969*	1,330,000	47,978,000	48,000,000	4,500,000

* Offered volume and estimated prices and receipts.

1/ Receipts vary because payments are made on cutting schedules.

The following tabulation shows the source of these receipts by type of lands:

FY	O&C Land[1/]	Coos Bay Wagon Rd. Land	Western Oregon Public Domain	Total
1965	$40,075,719	$2,350,025	$1,249,501	$43,675,245
1966	41,930,528	2,023,214	1,888,165	45,841,907
1967	43,522,556	824,347	1,301,902	45,648,805
1968*	46,500,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	49,700,000
1969*	48,700,000	1,400,000	2,400,000	52,500,000

*Estimated

1/ Includes Forest Service receipts.

Oxbow Fire Area Salvage and Rehabilitation: In August 1966, 24,359 acres of O&C forest lands were burned over by wildfire. A supplemental appropriation in FY 1967 speeded efforts to salvage 500 million board feet of burned timber. It is expected that all of the 500 million board feet of timber salvage will have been offered for sale and that rehabilitation work will be completed on schedule by December 31, 1967.

The speeded efforts reduced a normal five-year timber harvest program to 15 months and recovered 75 million board feet worth $4 million that would have otherwise been lost. It is estimated that each one million board feet of timber harvested adds approximately $800,000 to the GNP and supports 54 man-years of private employment.

b. Forest Management, Public Domain: Actual FY 1965 through FY 1967 and estimated FY 1968 and FY 1969 volumes, sales prices, and receipts for timber sold from public domain lands are tabulated as follows:

FY	Volume Sold (MBF)	Sales Price	Receipts
1965	115,632	$1,566,252	$1,199,201
1966	127,588	1,772,564	1,807,954
1967	116,305	1,711,018	1,426,372
1968*	140,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
1969*	140,000	1,800,000	1,600,000

b. Forest Management, Public Domain: Actual FY 1965 through FY 1967 and estimated FY 1968 and FY 1969 volumes, sales prices, and receipts for timber sold from public domain lands are tabulated as follows:

FY	Volume Sold (MBF)	Sales Price	Receipts
1965	115,632	$1,566,252	$1,190,201
1966	127,598	1,772,564	1,807,955
1967	116,305	1,711,018	1,486,372
1968*	140,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
1969*	140,000	1,800,000	1,600,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND SERVICES, FORAGE, TIMBER

Continuing Work

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Fire Fighting & Rehabilitation	7,937	1,000	1,000	-0-

Discussion of Continuing Work:

a. Fire Fighting: FY 1969, $400,000. The amount requested represents a continuation of the practice of requesting a token appropriation to be followed with a supplemental request to cover the actual emergency prevention and actual suppression of fires on or threatening the public land except those protected under contract with State agencies or other Federal agencies. Regular salaries of permanent employees used on an emergency basis for fire suppression during the regular duty hours are not included in this estimate.

Based on FY 1968 obligations of $6,062,769 incurred to August 31, 1967 for fire suppression and on estimate for the remainder of the fire season based on existing fire conditions, it is anticipated that an $11,000,000 supplemental request will be required to cover FY 1968 fire suppression actual costs.

b. Fire Rehabilitation: FY 1969, $600,000. The amount of the estimate represents the base amount usually appropriated for the rehabilitation of burned areas. Emergency rehabilitation treatment is applied to areas burned over by wildfires to prevent damaging loss of the productive capability of the lands through prompt re-establishment of an adequate cover of soil-holding vegetation. The requested program level should provide an adequate program for a typical fire year; however, more extensive damage caused in a critical fire year may require a request for supplemental funds.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND SERVICES, FORAGE, TIMBER

Continuing Work

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(In thousands of dollars)		
Fire Fighting & Rehabilitation	7,937	1,000	1,000	-0-

Discussion of Continuing Work:

a. Fire Fighting: FY 1969, $000,000. The amount requested represents a continuation of the practice of requesting a token appropriation to be followed with a supplemental request to cover the actual emergency prevention and actual suppression of fires on or threatening the public land except those protected under contract with State agencies or other Federal agencies. Regular salaries of permanent employees used on an emergency basis for fire suppression during the regular duty hours are not included in this estimate.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification and Supplementary Material

Appropriation Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

	1967	1968	1969	Increase
NOA authorized	3,000	5,000	8,000	+8,000
Programmed NOA	2,000	3,000	5,000	+5,000

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide a system of roads which will permit effective management and development of the resources of the public domain. Most of these roads are for multiple purposes; however, a few have a primary program use. All primary use roads have been assigned to their respective category. Multiple use roads have been allocated based on analysis of the benefits of each road programmed.

A comprehensive transportation plan has been developed which consists of an inventory of existing roads and an estimate of future transportation facilities necessary for the development, protection, administration, and utilization of the public land resources. This plan has been coordinated with States and counties, and submitted to the Federal Highway Administration for review.

Bureau roads are designed to serve the resources and are not constructed for the purpose of connecting communities, which is a function of county and State highway systems.

Plan for Increase: The $5 million programmed in FY 1969 will permit grading of 299 miles and surfacing of 74 miles of roads and construction of 2 bridges and 38 miles of trail.

Projects scheduled for construction are as follows:

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS
ROAD CONSTRUCTION
$5 MILLION PROGRAM

State	County	Project and Work	Miles	Cost
Alaska		Uhler Creek - grading	15	$ 80,000
		Pinnell Trail - trail constr.	22	56,000
				136,000
Arizona	Pinal	Superstition Mtn. - grading & surfacing	4	105,000
	Maricopa	Hualapai - grading	8	200,000
				305,000
California	Nevada	South Yuba Trail - trail constr.	2	42,000
	Tuolumne	Jackass Creek - grading	2	21,000
	Butte	Brock Gulch - grading	6	147,000
	San Bernardino	Wildhorse Canyon - grading	11	73,000
	Mendocino	Cow Mountain - grading	2	41,000
	Fresno	Coalinga Springs Trail - trail constr.	11	74,000
				398,000
Colorado	Mesa	Dominquez - surfacing	5	119,000
	Rio Blanco	Calamity Ridge - surfacing	28	200,000
	Hinsdale	Lake Fork - grading	5	152,000
				471,000
Idaho	Owyhee	Deep Creek - bridge	--	50,000
	Lincoln & Minidoka	Kimama - surfacing	5	32,000
	Nez Perce	Eagle Creek - grading	4	20,000
	Custer	Herd Creek - grading	5	80,000
				182,000

State	County	Project and Work	Miles	Cost
Montana	Fergus	Knox Ridge - grading	18	66,000
	Fergus	Knox Ridge - surfacing	14	50,000
	Bowman County (N. D.)	Cedar Hill - grading	1	5,000
	Madison	Madison River - grading	15	192,000
	Prairie	Cherry Creek - grading	2	29,000
	Rosebud	Steller Creek - grading	9	63,000
	Garfield	Garfield - grading	7	81,000
				486,000
Nevada	Humboldt	Little Owyhee-grading	20	135,000
	White Pine	Ward Radio - surfacing	3	10,000
	Clark	Red Rock - surfacing	5	100,000
				245,000
New Mexico	Dona Ana	Organ Mtn. - grading & surfacing	8	111,000
	Santa Fe	Rio Grande - grading	1	11,000
	Socorro	Socorro - grading	5	41,000
	McKinley & Sandoval	Rio Puerco - grading	20	170,000
				333,000
Oregon	Lake & Harney	Beatty Butte - grading	36	203,000
	Malheur	Owyhee Reservoir - grading	15	153,000
				356,000
Utah	San Juan	Hatch Point Road - grading	9	290,000
	San Juan	Hatch Point Road - surfacing	6	48,000
	Uintah & Grand	Bitter Creek - grading	15	194,000
	Carbon	Dry Canyon - grading	10	79,000
	Garfield	Calf Creek Trail - trail constr.	3	8,000
				619,000

State	County	Project and Work	Miles	Cost
Wyoming	Sublette	Scab Creek - grading	4	49,000
	Fremont	Beaver Creek - bridge	--	31,000
	Carbon	Shirley Mtn. - grading	10	68,000
	Johnson	Billy Creek - surfacing	8	45,000
	Washakie	No-Water-No-Wood - grading	17	69,000
	Sublette	Silver Creek - grading	3	43,000
	Fremont	Three Forks - grading	12	156,000
				461,000
Survey and Design and Easement Acquisition				1,008,000
				$5,000,000

RECREATION USE
AND PRESERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category RECREATION

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	-0-	5,722	7,099	9,823
Expenditures	-0-	4,895	5,973	9,645

Analysis of changes in NOA

1968 as enacted	7,110
Transfer to GSA	-11
1968 current estimate	7,099

Decreases from 1968:

Nondiscretionary:	
Building construction program	-34
Recreation facility construction	-779
PLDR&T road construction program NOA under the FAHA of 1966	-2,650
Recreation facility construction in western Oregon under the Oregon and California Grant Lands special fund (receipt limitation)	-238

Increases over 1968:

	Total Program Amount			
Nondiscretionary:	1967	1968	1969	
Recreation facility construction program	743	779	1,444	+1,444
PLDR&T road construction program NOA under FAHA of 1968	1,500	2,650	4,240	+4,240
Western Oregon recreation construction program under the Oregon & California Grant Lands special fund (receipt limitation	238	238	238	+238
Other Program Increases:				
Recreation management	499	499	649	+150
Wildlife Habitat management, studies and planning	656	656	736	+80
Wildlife Habitat improvement and development	1,378	1,378	1,508	+130
Recreation facility operation & maintenance	250	285	428	+143

Total, 1969 request	9,823
Less unprogrammed Highway Act Authorization	-1,590
Total, 1969 program request	8,233

Distribution of NOA by appropriation:

Management of Lands & Resources	2,893
Construction & Maintenance	2,309
Public Lands Development Roads & Trails (contract authorization)	4,240
Oregon & California Grant Lands (receipt limitation)	381

Exhibit 24

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category RECREATION

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECREATION USE AND PRESERVATION

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Recreation Facility Construction	743	779	1,444	+1,444

Objective: The objective of this program is to meet that portion of the national outdoor recreation needs which occur in the West that can best be met by developing the natural recreation potential of the public lands such as (1) desert areas, (2) areas where the recreation season is longer than average; that is, areas which can be used for recreation for 180 days or more each year, (3) areas of recreation value within a two-hour driving distance of major western metropolitan centers, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, the San Joaquin Valley, Phoenix, Reno, Las Vegas, Salt Lake City, Denver, Albuquerque, Boise, Portland, and Spokane, (4) areas of recreation value along major tourist routes, and (5) those areas having outstanding regional or national recreation attraction. A second objective is to alleviate seasonal overcrowding in certain National Parks and National Forest of the West, and to take advantage of the maximum use season on BLM lands. A third objective is to discourage the use of undeveloped sites which become unsafe, littered and unsanitary.

Plan of Work: The program will provide facilities on 15 undeveloped sites currently receiving heavy use and provide protection for one historic and one archeological site. These developments will provide 570 family units or 2,280 one-time-use capacity (OTU) for a maximum of 400,000 annual visitor days of intensive use.

All of these sites are now receiving heavy uncontrolled use which endangers the public health and threatens the resources. Development of facilities will reduce danger to recreationists and resources from fires, water pollution, litter and open garbage.

The historic (Emmigrant Trail in Wyoming) and archeological site (the Lowry Ruins in Colorado) will be protected and interpreted to help the public better understand, appreciate, and care for its heritage.

Construction by census region will be as follows:

Census Region	Family Units
Alaska	17
Pacific	218
Mountain	335
	570

The survey and design funds will permit the design of projects so that they are ready for construction in advance of the fiscal year that the construction funds are made available. Advance survey and design results in an orderly plan of development permitting use of the best possible design for the site.

The sites to be developed are:

FY 1969 Recreation Construction

Project	County	State	Amount
Reading Island	Shasta	California	$ 140,000
South Yuba-Round Mtn.	Nevada	California	35,000
Owyhee Breaks	Malheur	Oregon	150,000
Superstition Mountain	Pinal	Arizona	110,000
Santa Cruz Reservoir	Santa Fe	New Mexico	30,000
Ruby Marsh	Elko	Nevada	85,000
Lake Fork	Hinsdale	Colorado	82,000
Lowry Ruins	Montezuma	Colorado	12,000
Little Sahara	Juab	Utah	40,000
Salmon Falls	Twin Falls	Idaho	54,000
Organ Mountains	Dona Ana	New Mexico	82,000
Wilson Reservoir	Elko	Nevada	109,000
Ruby Reservoir	Madison River	Montana	85,000
Plains Rec. Complex	Carbon	Wyoming	35,000
White Mountains	---	Alaska	50,000
Emigrant Trail	---	Wyoming	5,000
Prineville	Crook	Oregon	140,000
Survey and Design	---	---	200,000
	Total		$1,444,000

Total Family Units Constructed - 570

Superstition Mountain: An example of one of the sites to be developed under this program is the Superstition Mountain Recreation site in Arizona. The site is located about 30 miles east of Phoenix, near the town of Apache Junction. The site is along the main highway (State Route 88) that leads from Phoenix to the Tonto National Forest, and is a mile from the main through highway to Phoenix from the east (U.S. Route 60-70). The site is adjacent to the National Forest boundary in scenic mountain country. The Tonto National Forest receives heavy visitor use from the Phoenix area, providing pleasant contrast from desert scenery and relief from desert temperatures for residents and visitors in Arizona. The National Forest recreation development resources are concentrated around Theodore Roosevelt Lake within the Forest itself. The Superstition Mountain site will provide a development of non-water-based camping and picnicking facilities along the heavily used access road into the Forest, providing needed alternative facilities.

The Superstition Mountain is attractive not only because of its scenery and climate, but also is well-known in the legends of the Old West as the area in which the Lost Dutchman gold mine is said to be located.

The FY 1969 phase of development would consist of 25 picnicking family units, 25 camping family units, 4 double toilet units, a water system, and interior roads and parking area, at a cost of $110,000. The site is being surveyed and designed in FY 1968. The preliminary site plan was completed in FY 1967.

At present, the undeveloped site is receiving an estimated 10,000 visitor days of picnicking use and 4,000 visitor days of camping use. Development would protect the natural features of the area as well as eliminate health, sanitation and fire hazards. The site can accommodate additional development in future years to expand the number of family units, add interpretative features, an amphitheater, and other facilities.

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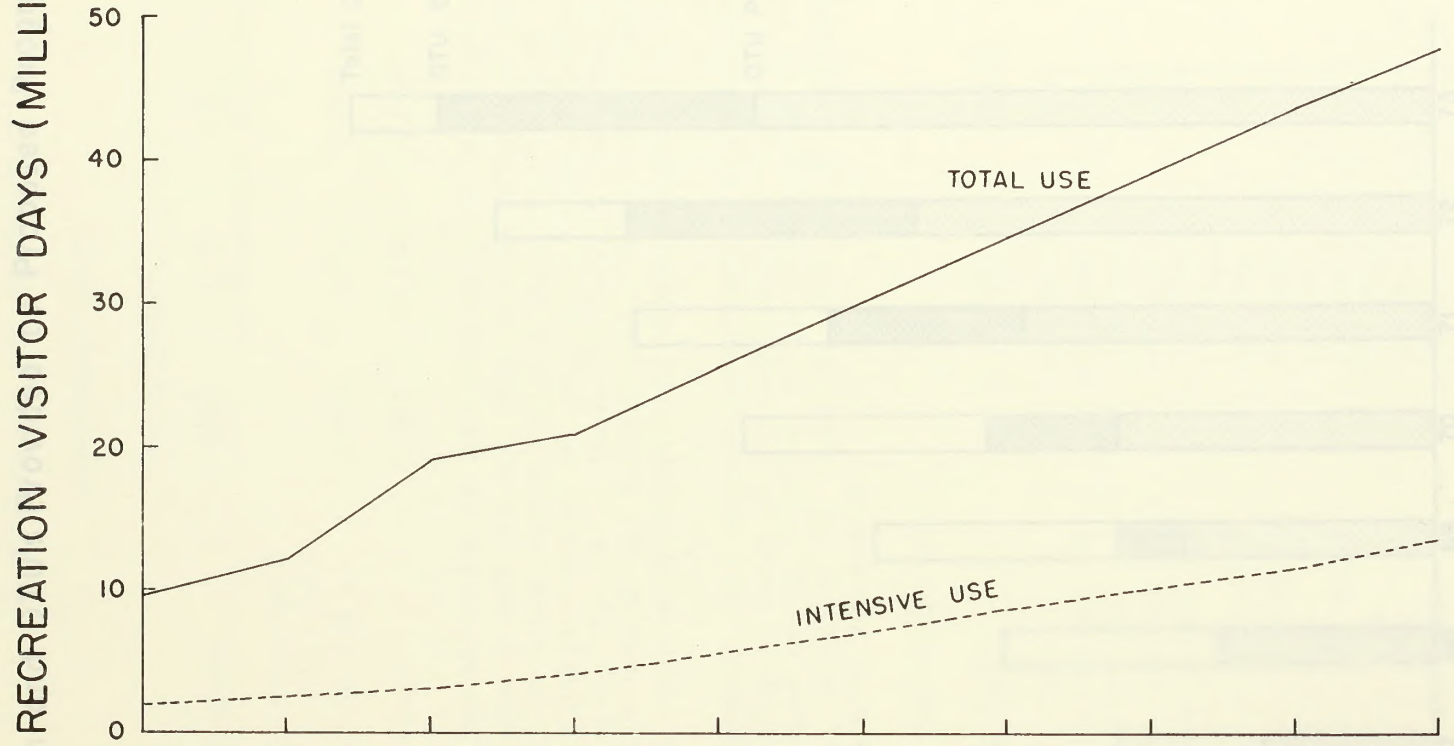
The Superstition Mountain is attractive not only because of its scenery and climate, but also is well-known in the legends of the Old West as the area in which the lost Dutchman gold mine is said to be located.

The FY 1969 phase of development would consist of 85 picnicking family units, 25 camping family units, 4 double toilet units, a water system, and interior roads and parking area, at a cost of $110,000. The site is being surveyed and designed in FY 1968. The preliminary site plan was completed in FY 1967.

At present, the undeveloped site is receiving an estimated 10,000 visitor days of picnicking use and 4,000 visitor days of camping use. Development would protect the natural features of the area as well as eliminate health, sanitation and fire hazards. The site can accommodate additional development in future years to expand the number of family units, add interpretative features, an amphitheater, and other facilities.

RECREATION VISITOR DAYS OF PUBLIC LANDS USE

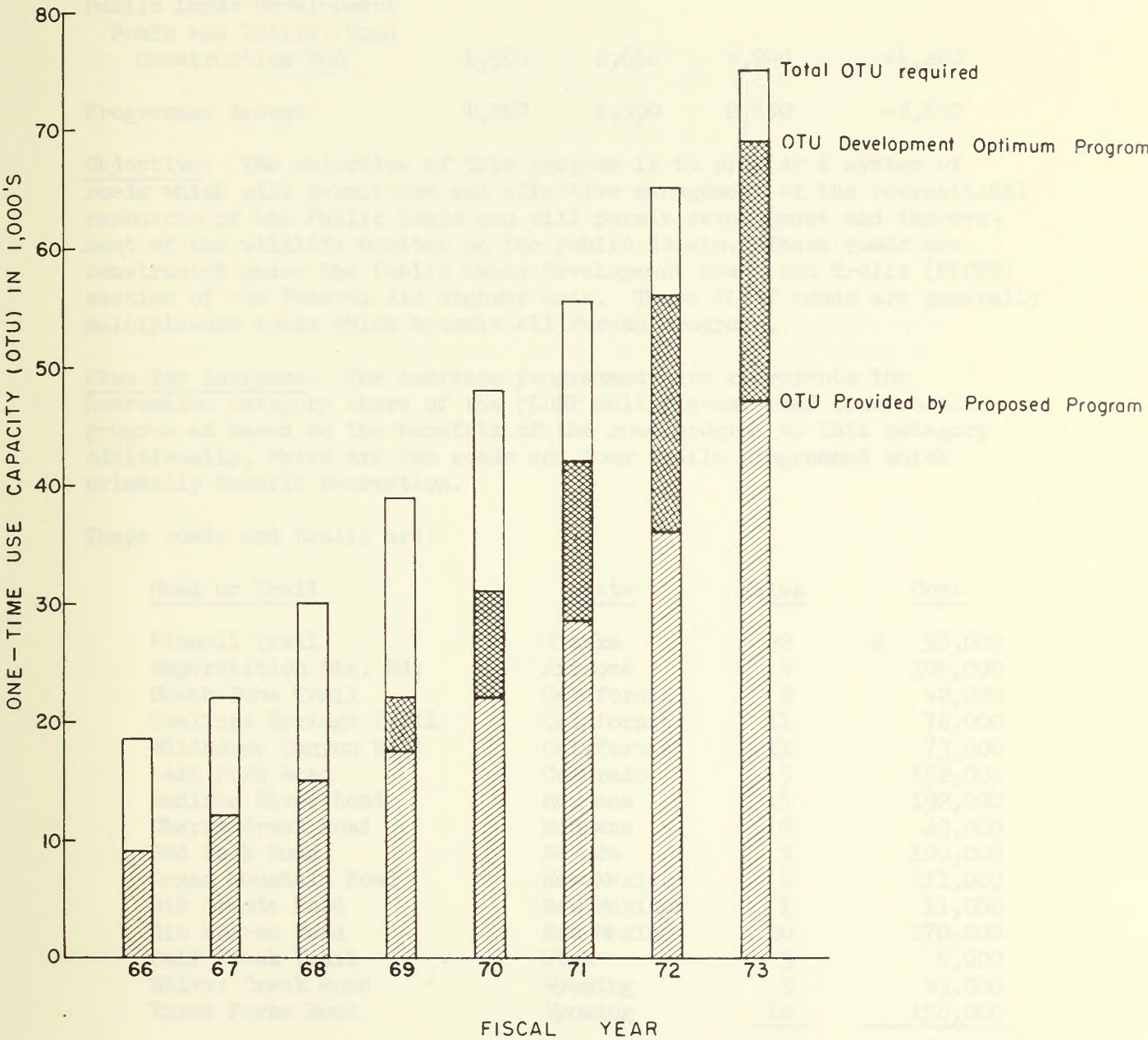


	1964	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
TOTAL USE	9.3	12.0	19.0	20.9	25.6	30.1	34.5	39.0	43.4	47.8
INTENSIVE USE	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.0	5.4	7.0	8.6	10.0	11.7	13.5

RECREATION VISITOR DAYS OF PUBLIC LANDS USE
RECREATION VISITOR DAYS (MILLIONS)
0
10
20
30
40
50
TOTAL USE
INTENSIVE USE
1964 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73
INTENSIVE USE 20 25 35 40 54 70 86 100 117 153
TOTAL USE 43 120 170 209 255 301 345 380 434 478

RECREATION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

Relation of OTU's Demand to OTU's in Optimum Development Program and OTU's Provided by Proposed Program.



RECREATION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

Relation of OTU's Demand to OTU's in Optimum Development Program and OTU's Provided by Proposed Program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECREATION USE AND PRESERVATION

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails, Road Construction NOA	1,500	2,650	4,240	+4,240
Programmed Amount	1,060	1,590	2,650	+2,650

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide a system of roads which will permit use and effective management of the recreational resources of the Public lands and will permit development and improvement of the wildlife habitat on the public domain. These roads are constructed under the Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (PLDRT) section of the Federal Aid Highway Acts. These PLDRT roads are generally multiple-use roads which benefit all Bureau Programs.

Plan for Increase: The increase programmed here represents the Recreation category share of the PLDRT multiple-use road construction program as based on the benefits of the road program to this category. Additionally, there are ten roads and four trails programmed which primarily benefit Recreation.

These roads and trails are:

Road or Trail	State	Miles	Cost
Pinnell Trail	Alaska	22	$ 56,000
Superstition Mtn. Rd.	Arizona	4	105,000
South Yuba Trail	California	2	42,000
Coalinga Springs Trail	California	11	74,000
Wildhorse Canyon Road	California	11	73,000
Lake Fork Road	Colorado	5	152,000
Madison River Road	Montana	15	192,000
Cherry Creek Road	Montana	2	29,000
Red Rock Road	Nevada	5	100,000
Organ Mountain Road	New Mexico	8	111,000
Rio Grande Road	New Mexico	1	11,000
Rio Puerco Road	New Mexico	20	170,000
Calf Creek Trail	Utah	3	8,000
Silver Creek Road	Wyoming	3	43,000
Three Forks Road	Wyoming	12	156,000
		124	$1,322,000

The remainder of the program consists of this category's share of the total multiple-use road program of construction, survey and design, easement acquisition and bridges. The costs here are not separable from the entire PLDRT program, but only indicate the assignable benefit to recreation and wildlife programs.

Access to the public lands is essential for development and management of the recreational resources on these lands. This program provides access to recreation facilities under development and blocks of prime hunting and fishing areas on the public lands. The roads are also required for the development and improvement of wildlife habitat.

Derivation of Estimate: This estimate is derived from analysis of the 25 multiple-use road projects in the FY 1969 PLDRT program. The orginating office rated each road by the percent which it benefited each category. Based on this analysis, it was determined that $1,328,000 of the programmed multiple-use roads, easements, bridges and survey and design is assignable to this category as benefiting recreation and wildlife. This amount plus the cost of the primary recreation and wildlife use roads constitue the estimate for this program.

Additionally, a portion of the total NOA and programmed funds are allocated to the following other categories: (1) Water Supply & Control, (2) Land Services, Forage, and Timber, and (3) General Support.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECREATION PRESERVATION AND USE

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification

Project or Program	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Western Oregon Recreation Construction under the O&C Grant Lands special fund	238	238	238	+238

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide facilities to accommodate the recreational use of the O&C lands in western Oregon. Construction of recreation sites will attract the existing recreational use to the developed facilities, and will minimize the danger of damage to the valuable commercial timber from fire and human carelessness, and the dangers to health and natural beauty from water pollution and litter accumulation. The beauty of these two million acres of Douglas Fir forest attracts thousands of people for camping, picnicking, fishing, and other outdoor activities. The system of roads developed for the purpose of marketing the commercial timber has made much of this area readily accessible by private automobile. The development of facilities permits both enjoyment of the recreational opportunities inherent in these lands and protection of the valuable resource from damage and abuse.

Plan for Increase: The program will develop 50 family units at the Green Peter reservoir site located within 150 miles of the majority of the population of Oregon. This water attraction will provide water related recreation, fishing, and boating. Additionally, 10 established sites will be renovated and completed by the addition of basic sanitary facilities in order to accommodate more use and to permit their designation as fee collection sites.

The eleven sites will provide 139 family units, or 556 one-time-use capacity (OTU) with capacity of 100,000 annual visitor days to help meet the demand for the additional 1,435 family units that are needed by 1973.

The eleven sites are:

Site	County	Cost
Green Peter Reservoir	Linn	$ 90,000
Yellow Bottom	Linn	10,000
Dogwood	Linn	5,000
Canyon Creek	Marion	19,000
Missouri Bend	Benton	5,000
Whittaker Creek	Lane	7,000
Clay Creek	Lane	23,000
Lake Creek	Lane	7,000
Mill Pond	Douglas	31,000
Loon Lake	Douglas	21,000
Alsea Falls	Benton	5,000
Survey & Design	---	15,000
		238,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECREATION USE AND PRESERVATION

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Recreation Management	499	499	649	+150

Objective: The objective is to meet such share of the National Outdoor recreation needs which occur in the West that can best be met by developing the natural recreation potential of the public lands. Primarily the recreation potentials exist on lands such as desert areas with long use seasons, areas in proximity to major western urban population centers, areas adjacent to tourist routes, areas which can assist in alleviating seasonal overcrowding in National Parks and National Forests in the West, and areas having outstanding regional or national attraction.

Plan for Increase: Recreational use of the public lands including hunting and fishing is anticipated to grow from 20.9 million recreation visitor days in FY 1967 to 47.8 million recreation visitor days in FY 1973.

In FY 1969, 30.1 million recreation visitor days of use is anticipated. This program includes recreation site inventory, master site planning, access planning, boundary and directional signing, interpretative work, trail planning, and program supervision.

$125,000 of the increase will be used to prepare master plans of entire areas of recreational significance at Blue Lake, Nevada; Organ Mountains, New Mexico; Middle Deschutes, Oregon; Beef Basin, Utah; Colorado River Area, Colorado; South Yuba-Round Mountain, California. In total, these areas encompass over 125,000 acres of public domain which are under consideration for development or expansion.

Master planning involves a comprehensive recreational development study of a certain area, and precedes work in site preliminary planning which results in the initial lay-out of recreational sites in the area. Master planning identifies (1) the need for recreational facilities in a general area; (2) the nature of potential sites and their possible uses; (3) the kind of development most suited to various sites within the area; (4) the relationship of suitable development to existing and potential facilities of other Federal, State and local governments and private investment; and (5) those public land sites and potential uses contributory to the optimum mix of recreational developments required in the area. Master planning incorporates the coordination of BLM recreation planning with regional Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and National Park Service comprehensive planning.

An increase of $25,000 will be used to undertake a southwest desert recreation study to determine the most effective means to accommodate a growing demand for public use of desert areas for recreation. The desert study is particularly important because BLM has about 15 million acres of public lands in desert areas. These areas offer unique recreational opportunities which an increasing number of people are beginning to recognize, yet there are no efforts being made to discover how recreational use might disrupt ecological balances, or how to best accommodate recreation use demands in the desert.

The $125,000 increase will finance about 7 man-years of permanent and 2 man-years of temporary effort in recreation planning.

Discussion of Continuing Work: In addition to the increase requested, we plan to accomplish the following work:

	FY 1968	FY 1969
Inventory and Updating Inventory of Recreation Sites - number	319	338
Preliminary Planning & Investigation - Recreation Sites - number	143	176
Planning for Protection of Archeological Sites - number	14	---
Protection of Archeological Sites - number	7	7

In order to meet the objectives as outlined and accommodate the estimated intensive use, the Bureau would need to construct over 10,000 additional family units in the four-year period of 1970 through 1973. Under current conditions this is an impossible goal, yet recreational pressures continue to mount. In order to make the most effective use of the available construction dollars, adequate preliminary planning and study is required to investigate the feasibility of sites for development, the best use of topography and natural features, and the current recreational use, and to coordinate with the local, State, and other Federal governmental officials, schedule the development phases, clear access problems, check and clear land tenure, investigate for mining claims, etc.

In FY 1970, the recreation construction program plans are to develop about 1,500 new family units at 25 to 50 sites. In order to have enough areas ready for construction to provide 1,500 new family units at these sites, about 50 to 90 sites will require detailed preliminary investigation and planning. Because of problems discovered by investigation such as access problems, land tenure conflicts, mining claims, water scarcity, resource use conflicts, etc., many preliminary sites will be eliminated or delayed. Sites on which investigation indicates no serious problems require completion of preliminary site drawings, site withdrawals, and

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Protection of Archeological Sites - number	7	7

In order to meet the objectives as outlined and accommodate the estimated intensive use, the Bureau would need to construct over 10,000 additional family units in the four-year period of 1970 through 1973. Under current conditions this is an impossible goal, yet recreational pressures continue to mount. In order to make the most effective use of the available construction dollars, adequate preliminary planning and study is required to investigate the feasibility of sites for development, the best use of topography and natural features, and the current recreational use, and to coordinate with the local, State, and other Federal governmental officials, schedule the development phases, clear access problems, check and clear land tenure, investigate for mining claims, etc.

In FY 1970, the recreation construction program plans are to develop about 1,500 new family units at 25 to 30 sites. In order to have enough areas ready for construction to provide 1,500 new family units at these sites, about 50 to 60 sites will require detailed preliminary investigation and planning. Because of problems discovered by investigation such as access problems, land tenure conflicts, mining claims, water scarcity, resource use conflicts, etc., many preliminary sites will be eliminated or delayed. Sites on which investigation indicates no serious problems require completion of preliminary site drawings, site withdrawals, and

local cooperation work before survey and design is started. On sites that have been developed, the necessary interpretative work, such as sign preparation and construction, displays, etc., must be completed. Also, visitor use statistics are collected, verified, arrayed, and analyzed, cooperative recreational planning is continued, and program coordination and other services are given attention.

Planning and identification of undeveloped sites requiring trash clean-up and the coordination of such work is also a recreation management function.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECREATION USE AND PRESERVATION

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Wildlife Habitat Management Studies and Planning	656	656	736	+80

Objective: The objective of this program is to make explicit studies and plans for increasing the productivity of wildlife habitat to help meet the future demands for hunting and fishing opportunity and to protect and enhance the habitat of rare and endangered species. By 1973, the demand for hunting in the West is estimated to be 38 million visitor days annually. Bureau administered areas provided 18% of the total hunter-days in the West in 1967, and, more importantly, supported most of the deer hunted on other lands throughout the West. Hunter satisfaction and the continuation of a $20 million annual segment of the western economy depend upon the number of deer. The number of deer depends upon the condition of critical winter range, much of which is located on BLM lands.

Responsibilities of the Bureau include planning and studies necessary to manage habitat on the public lands for 2.7 million big game animals, countless numbers of small game, waterfowl, upland birds, and 25 to 30 species of fish and wildlife identified as being threatened with extinction.

In order to achieve the objectives of the wildlife habitat improvement and development program, sound and effective plans and studies of wildlife habitat are required. The wildlife habitat planning and studies coupled with wildlife habitat improvement and development should produce these benefits in the next five-years:

1. Protection of 7 species of rare or endangered wildlife and inventory of 23 additional species of rare or endangered wildlife.

2. Addition of 1.2 million big game hunting days from management of habitat and improved access to hunting areas.

3. Addition of 0.6 million big game hunting days through improvement of 150,000 acres of critical winter range and 80,000 acres of existing potential habitat.

4. Addition of 80,000 ducks to the huntable population of the Central and Pacific flyways.

5. Addition of 1 million small game hunting days near western urban areas.

6. Addition of 1.3 million sport fisherman days in the west, and

7. Protection of spawning grounds which produce about half of the total commercial salmon fishing of the Pacific Coast.

Plan for Increase: The $80,000 increase will be used for wildlife habitat studies scheduled for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho and Oregon. California and Oregon comprise the bulk of the population in the Pacific Census division. The demand in this region is illustrated by the increase in persons who fished from 2.2 million in 1955 to 3.7 million in 1965 and the persons who hunted from 1.1 million in 1955 to over 1.5 million in 1965. This represents a 5% increase per year of persons who fished and hunted; when compared to all other census regions the 5% annual increase in the Pacific division is greater than for any other region.

As an example of the studies planned, $23,000 will be used in Arizona to plan habitat development for increasing Desert Bighorn Sheep. Currently there are extensive acreages of potential habitat unoccupied by Bighorns because of lack of water. Bighorn Sheep are potentially the primary big game species on the 13 million acres of Public Domain in Arizona; but currently they do not sustain a reasonable share of hunter recreation demand because of water-limited range. The increase will permit preparation of project plans for placement of 80 water developments on 1900 square miles of potential Bighorn Sheep Habitat. This effort has support from the Desert Bighorn Council.

The increase will allow the Bureau to employ six permanent wildlife biologists to increase wildlife planning and studies capability and perform the work outlined above.

The wildlife habitat management and development programs of the BLM are carried out in close coordination and cooperation with the State wildlife agencies in each of the States in which BLM administers public lands valuable as wildlife habitat.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECREATION USE AND PRESERVATION

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Development	1,378	1,378	1,508	+130

Objective: In the next five years, the objective of public domain wildlife habitat improvement is (1) the protection and improvement of habitat for seven rare or endangered species and the inventory of the habitat areas of 23 other rare and endangered species; (2) development of 20,000 acres of waterfowl habitat for the production of 80,000 waterfowl; (3) protection and improvement of 270 miles of stream fish habitat and 36,000 acres of reservoir habitat; (4) the development or improvement of 178,000 acres of habitat for rare or endangered species; and (5) the improvement and protection of 1.15 million acres of other wildlife habitat.

Additionally, in coordination with other programs, efforts to improve critical winter range for 2.7 million big game animals will be continued as well as efforts to protect and improve small game habitat on the public lands.

Plan for Increase: This increase of $130,000 will be used to: (1) protect and improve the habitat of the Lesser Prairie Chicken, a rare species of upland bird in New Mexico; (2) to initiate a program of habitat protection and improvement of the endangered Lahontan Cutthroat Trout in southeastern Oregon and northwestern Nevada; (3) improve approximately 1,000 acres of migratory waterfowl habitat in central Colorado; (4) to improve migratory waterfowl habitat on stock water and other water impoundments in eastern Montana; (5) to remove barriers to anadromous fish passage on 100 miles of waterway, providing access to fifty acres of productive anadromous fish spawning beds in the Oxbow fire area of western Oregon; and (6) initiate a program for improvement and protection of the important salmon production streams in Alaska.

Need for Increase: The endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966 authorized an accelerating program of habitat development and protection for 73 endangered species of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians. Approximately 25-30 of these species have habitat on the BLM public domain lands.

Protecting and improving the habitat of rare or endangered species is highly valued as evidenced by the resources used for the preservation of the Whooping Crane and Bison.

In relation to the demand for waterfowl hunting opportunities, the projected deficit of migratory waterfowl in 1973 is 42 million birds, of which 4.8 million is attributable to inadequate U. S. production. This deficit of birds will create an associated deficit of 5.8 million waterfowl hunting days. A program which can help alleviate this situation, at a cost per bird produced comparable with that of the Wetlands Acquisition Program, would be a justifiable program. The cost per bird in this program is approximately half that of the cost per bird produced by the Wetlands Acquisition Program.

The importance of public domain lands in maintaining the anadromous fish resources is illustrated by the Alaska situation. The Bristol Bay commercial red salmon fishery, largest in the world, is almost entirely dependent upon nursery streams which originate and flow through public domain lands. Because of the spectacular run of red salmon in 1965, Alaska experienced a record high employment of 93,000 persons with personal income up nine percent over 1964.

The value of anadromous fish spawning habitat is portrayed by Gover.[1] He calculates a value per acre of $17,258 per year, based on a spawning run of 12,000 fish, not uncommon to most of the streams on BLM lands in Oregon, California, and Alaska. Over 100 years at five percent interest rate an acre of this spawning habitat has a capitalized value of $345,160.

In the Frazer River in British Columbia spawning beds totalling 305 acres produce a sockeye salmon pack valued at $50 million at the cannery. This is about $160,000 per acre annually, or at 5 percent interest for 100 years, a capitalized value of $3,200,000 per acre.

In addition to the public benefits through the commercial fishing industry, the sport fishing license sales in the eleven public domain States have increased during the past two years by nine percent from 7,110,000 licenses in 1965, to 7,733,000 licenses in 1966. The bulk of this increase occurred in Oregon and California, an important anadromous fish spawning area.

The benefits resulting from the protection and improvement of anadromous fish spawning habitat are significant, both commercially and for sport.

Four man-years of permanent personnel will be required to supervise and design the installation of the required habitat development work.

1. Gover, W.C., "Why Range Use Affects Salmon and Steelhead Production" Journal of Range Management, Vol. 2, No. 4, July 1967.

The 1969 program increase benefits are summarized as follows:

A. Rare and Endangered Species Habitat Protection and Development

1. 7,000 acres of improved habitat for one endangered species
2. One species inventoried and plans developed for habitat protection and improvement

B. Migratory Bird Habitat Development

1. 1,000 acres of habitat developed
2. Capacity for production of 4,000 birds.

C. Fish Habitat Improvement

1. 100 miles of stream clearance, including 75 miles of crucial spawning areas (approximately 50 acres)
2. Maintenance of an annual sport catch of 2,700 steelhead and salmon and a commercial catch of approximately 3,000 salmon.

Summary of Wildlife Development Units of Accomplishments

		Actual 1967	Planned 1968	Planned 1969
1.	Food and Cover	18,500 acres	32,555 acres	33,826 acres
2.	Protection (fence)	38 miles	149 miles	130 miles
3.	Water Developments (no.)	128	234	201
4.	Marsh Development (acres)	1,200 acres	356 acres	2,307 acres
5.	Fish Habitat Projects (no.)	---	16	40

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECREATION USE AND PRESERVATION

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Recreation Facility Operation and Maintenance	250	285	428	+ 143

Objective: The objective is to operate and maintain existing recreation facilities in a manner that preserves the full utility of facilities over their useful life, keeps facilities safe, sanitary and attractive for public use, to discourage the use of unsafe and unsanitary undeveloped sites, and protects facilities from damage arising from vandalism and misuse. A second objective in areas where it is appropriate to do so, is to collect Land and Watershed Conservation Fund fees on a basis which is both fair and equitable to all facility users.

Plan for Increase: An increase of $70,000 will be used to maintain, i.e., repair, replace, repaint, etc., and operate, i.e., regularly clean, collect trash, service sanitary facilities, etc., the existing facilities and the 403 new family units at 13 sites which will be constructed in FY 1968

At a cost of about $145 per family unit annually, the Bureau is maintaining 2,067 existing recreation family units on the public domain. The increase together with the base will maintain the existing family units and the new 403 family units at the same average cost of $145 per family unit annually.

An increase of $63,000 will be used to provide necessary additional personnel to adequately patrol recreation sites and collect the Land and Water Conservation Fund user fees. The increase will provide 8 man-years of patrol and fee collection work in heavy use areas such as Red Rock Canyon, Nevada; Lake Fork, Mud Springs, and Miracle Rock, Colorado; Owens Valley and Crowley Lake, California. These additional personnel will also patrol sites or be stationed at larger sites to prevent vandalism and misuse as well as collect fees and perform some operations work at the site.

An increase of $10,000 will be used to replace and repair existing units which have been damaged by vandalism.

The total increase will provide 4 man-years of permanent maintenance-man-caretaker services and 12 man-years of temporary assistance for maintenance and patrol.

EARTH & ENV. STUDY,
MEASUREMENT & ENHANCEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category EARTH-ENVIRONMENT

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	2,805	5,408	5,676	5,962
Expenditures	2,805	5,213	5,676	5,962

Analysis of changes in NOA

1968 as enacted				5,677
Transfer to GSA				-1
1968 current estimate				5,676
Decreases from 1968:				
Financing:				
Comparative transfer for Departmental Library				-4
Increases over 1968:	Total Program Amount			
Other Programs:	1967	1968	1969	
Cadastral Survey to support the Oil Shale Title Clearance and Planning under the Secretary's Five Point Oil Shale Development Program	-0-	-0-	100	+100
Natural Beauty Protection and Preservation: Trash and Litter removal from undeveloped recreation sites and unauthorized dump sites on the Public Lands	-0-	76	226	+190
Total, 1969 request				5,962

Distribution of NOA by appropriation:	
Management of Lands & Resources	5,696
Construction & Maintenance	266

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY, MEASUREMENT, AND ENHANCEMENT

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Cadastral Survey to support Oil Shale title clearance and planning	0	0	100	+100

Objective: The objective is to provide the required Cadastral Survey service at the correct time in support of the Departmental Five Point Oil Shale Program. In the total program, cadastral survey will be needed in the Title Clearance phase (Point 1) to identify mine location boundaries; in the blocking up of acreage of development (Point 2) to resurvey land lines needed for land exchanges between the Federal Government and private landowners where mutually desirable; in the developmental and experimental leasing phase (Point 3) to identify on-the-ground provisional oil shale leasing units and test areas; in the research on in situ retortory (Point 4) and in program of research and development (Point 5) to establish boundaries for test areas.

The funds in the budget year will be used to aid Title Clearance, Point 1 (see Energy Category). The work will be done in Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado. The determination of ownership boundaries is important where it has been estimated that an area one mile square, 760 feet thick could contain one billion barrels of oil, 82 million tons of soda ash and 42 million tons of alumina.

Plan of Work: Cadastral Survey work will be initiated in the three states of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Cadastral survey will be performed to:

1. Locate mining claim boundaries in conjunction with the Title Clearance (Point 1) effort for following types of areas listed in priority ranking:

    a. Test areas
    b. Research and development lease areas
    c. Land exchange areas

2. Establish exterior control of research and development areas for developmental leasing (Point 3). This includes establishing exterior control of approximately 200,000 acres and delineation within the three states of about 30,000 acres total for actual leases.

3. Establish boundaries for test areas (1 in each state) for Bureau of Mines and A.E.C. under Points 4 and 5 of the Oil Shale Program.

4. Determine the boundaries of tracts of oil shale lands suitable for exchange in the "Blocking Up" phase (Point 2) of the program.

Derivation of Estimate: The amount needed to carry out the plan of work for the budget year was derived on the basis of three cadastral survey crews, one for each high priority basin. The field season in that area is a period of seven months. Permanent cadastral surveyors are assisted by temporary survey aids during the field work season. The increase will provide for 12 man-years of cadastral survey field and office work, and for 2 man-years of cartographic work in the drawing of survey plats and maps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY, MEASUREMENT, AND ENHANCEMENT

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Natural Beauty - Protection and Preservation	0	76	266	+190

Objective: The objective is to clean up the litter on 210 undeveloped recreation sites and 37 unauthorized dump sites.

In FY 1968, there were approximately 450 undeveloped sites of which 280 were provided some cleanup effort. By FY 1969, there is an expected total of 490 identified undeveloped recreation sites. The nine percent growth in number of sites is indicative of increased recreation use. Failure to clean up these areas results in water pollution, health hazards, and fire danger. In addition, there are 910 unauthorized dump sites on public lands which will require clean up in the future.

Plan for Increase: The cleanup of undeveloped sites is anticipated to provide jobs in some depressed areas because the work will be contracted to local people wherever possible. In the case of Alaska, this will be a source of jobs for natives. Similarly, working agreements will be made and expanded where possible with local governments, clubs, societies, etc. In cases where the Government does the work, jobs will be provided for people seeking seasonal work. Many of the sites, such as hunter camping areas receive heavy use in a short time and need cleanup only once a year. These 50 sites are relatively stable in number. However, there are a rapidly growing number of sites which get steady use. There are 160 identified heavy use sites which will be cleaned up in FY 1969. They occur and grow along heavily traveled roads and near large populated centers. These are also top priority sites for the recreation facility construction program, since they have an existing recreational use even though facilities are lacking.

The proposed work in FY 1969 for cleanup of unauthorized dump sites will occur in each of the western States with public domain but priorities are determined by the relative health and fire hazard to be eliminated and the relative value of the area in natural beauty. The funds will, in part, be used to stimulate additional cleanup campaigns in cooperation with counties. The estimates reflect county cooperation

The determination of the number of undeveloped recreation sites and unauthorized dump sites and their priority for attention was made by a state by state program evaluation which is updated annually.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY, MEASUREMENT, AND ENHANCEMENT

OTHER PROGRAM INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(In thousands of dollars)		
Natural Beauty - Protection and Preservation	0	75	250	+100

Objective: The objective is to clean up the litter on 210 undeveloped recreation sites and 37 unauthorized dump sites.

In FY 1968, there were approximately 450 undeveloped sites of which 250 were provided some cleaning effort. By FY 1969, there is an expected total of 400 identified undeveloped recreation sites. The nine percent growth in number of sites is indicative of increased recreation use, failure to clean up these areas results in water pollution, health hazards, and fire danger. In addition, there are 210 unauthorized dump sites on public lands which will require clean up in the future.

Plan for Increase: The cleanup of undeveloped sites is anticipated to provide jobs in some depressed areas because the work will be contracted to local people wherever possible. In the case of Alaska, this will be a source of jobs for natives. Similarly, working agreements will be made and expanded where possible with local governments, clubs, societies, etc. In cases where the Government does the work, jobs will be provided for people seeking seasonal work. Many of the sites, such as hunter camping areas receive heavy use in a short time and need cleanup only once a year. These 50 sites are relatively stable in number. However, there are a rapidly growing number of sites which get steady use. There are 100 identified heavy use sites which will be cleaned up in FY 1969. They occur and grow along heavily traveled roads and near large populated centers. These are also top priority sites for the recreation facility construction program, since they have an existing recreational use even though facilities are lacking.

The proposed work in FY 1969 for cleanup of unauthorized dump sites will occur in each of the western States with public domain but priorities are determined by the relative health and fire hazard to be eliminated and the relative value of the area in natural beauty. The funds will, in part, be used to stimulate additional cleanup campaigns in cooperation with counties. The estimates reflect county cooperation.

The determination of the number of undeveloped recreation sites and unauthorized dump sites and their priority for attention was made by a state by state progress evaluation which is updated annually.

UNITS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

CLEANUP

Type	1967	1968	1969
1. Unauthorized Dumps (sites)	900	905	910
Accomplishments	0	0	37
2. Undeveloped Recreation Sites	400	450	490
Accomplishments	70	280	490
3. Litter along BLM Roads (miles)	38,000	38,300	39,200
Accomplishments	0	0	0

GENERAL SUPPORT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category GENERAL SUPPORT

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	53,814	72,833	76,154	78,382
Expenditures	53,808	72,914	76,184	78,332

Analysis of changes in NOA

1968 as enacted	76,154
1968 current estimate	76,154
Decreases from 1968:	
Nondiscretionary:	
General Administration portion of construction program decreases in three appropriations	-426
General Administration portion of the decrease in western Oregon Forest Thinning & Salvage program	- 10

Increases over 1968:	Total Program Amount			
Nondiscretionary:	1967	1968	1969	
Increase in Bureau of Employee Compensation payment	73	73	103	+ 30
General Administration portion of the Construction program increases in three appropriations	279	426	601	+601
General Administration support for all other program increases	2,239	2,364	2,466	+112
Increases in Permanent appropriations established by law	70,242	73,291	75,212	+1,921

Total, 1969 request	78,382
Less unprogrammed Highway Act Authorization	-150
Total, 1969 program request	78,232

Distribution of NOA by appropriation:	
Management of lands and resources	2,209
Construction and Maintenance	236
Oregon & California Grant Lands (indefinite, receipt limitation)	190
Public Lands Development Roads & Trails (contract authorization)	400
Range Improvements (indefinite, receipt limitation)	75
Permanent Appropriations	75,272

Exhibit 24

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau LAND MANAGEMENT Category GENERAL SUPPORT

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Four-year comparison

(In thousands of dollars)

	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
New obligational authority	53,814	72,833	76,154	78,382
Expenditures	53,808	72,914	76,184	78,332

Analysis of changes in NOA

1968 as enacted	76,154
1968 current estimate	76,154
Decreases from 1968:	
Nondiscretionary:	
General Administration portion of construction program decreases in three appropriations	-496
General Administration portion of the decrease in western Oregon Forest Thinning & Salvage program	- 10

	Total Program Amount 1967	1968	1969	
Increases over 1968:				
Nondiscretionary:				
Increase in Bureau of Employee Compensation payment	73	73	103	+ 30
General Administration portion of the Construction program increases in three appropriations	279	426	601	+601
General Administration support for all other program increases	2,239	2,364	2,466	+112
Increases in Permanent appropriations established by law	70,242	73,291	75,212	+1,921
Total, 1969 request				78,382
Less unprogrammed Highway Act Authorization				-150
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Distribution of NOA by appropriation:

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Range Improvements (indefinite, receipt limitation)	75
Permanent Appropriations	75,272

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GENERAL SUPPORT AND OTHER PROGRAMS

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASE

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Increase in Bureau of Employee Compensation Payment	73	73	103	+30

Plan for Increase: The Bureau of Land Management makes an annual payment to the Bureau of Employee Compensation, U.S. Department of Labor for the amounts expended under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act on account of injuries and deaths sustained to employees.

In FY 1968, the BLM's share was $72,762 for employee compensation. In August, 1967, the BLM was billed for $103,419 for disability compensation. This amount is to be budgeted for a payment in FY 1969. The increase is $30,657 over FY 1968, largely resulting from the 1966 amendments to the law which increased benefits, higher wages upon which compensation is based, and the rising cost of medical care.

Under existing Departmental procedures that the payment be budgeted from a single appropriation and one activity, this payment is made in its entirety from the Soil and Watershed Conservation subactivity of the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. Absorption of the increase from the existing level of funding would require the Bureau to eliminate $30,657 of Soil and Watershed projects scheduled for construction in FY 1969.

Because of the importance of the Soil and Watershed program to maintaining the soil holding capacity of upland watersheds by halting deterioration of these watersheds and to preventing downstream siltation of rivers and streams, the BLM cannot absorb increased BEC payments of this magnitude over future years and at the same time make progress toward conserving the productivity of the watersheds.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GENERAL SUPPORT AND OTHER PROGRAMS

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increases
	(thousands of dollars)			
General Administration portion of Construction programs	279	426	601	+601

Objective: The objective is to provide common general administrative services such as executive direction, financial management, personnel management, management analysis, and procurement and property management to the programs and functions funded under the Construction activities of the Construction and Maintenance, Public Lands Development Roads and Trails, and Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriations.

Plan for the Increase: The NOA is used to provide common administrative services to the construction activities of Bureau appropriations. This charge is necessary because programs funded under construction appropriations require all the general administrative services provided to other programs of the Bureau; however, no separate budget activity for these services is established in the construction appropriations.

Derivation of Estimate: Each Bureau's construction program activity is charged five percent of obligational authority for the cost of providing common general administrative services as named in the objective statement. The $601,000 increase is shown in the heading is a result of the budgetary requirement to justify all construction programs, of which this NOA is a part, from base zero in each fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GENERAL SUPPORT AND OTHER PROGRAMS

NON-DISCRETIONARY

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
General Administration support for program increases other than construction	2,239	2,364	2,466	+ 112

Objective: The objective is to provide adequate professional general administrative support services to all programs of the Bureau. These services include executive direction, financial management, personnel management, management analysis, and procurement and property management. In order to provide necessary services and use limited administrative manpower most efficiently, service functions are consolidated at two field locations. Heavy emphasis is placed on the use of automated systems as the primary means of accomplishing the repetitious and routine administrative work such as payrolling, maintaining ledgers and accounts, and providing monthly financial reports and managerial cost reports.

Plan for Increase: The increase will be used to provide additional manpower to handle the increased general administrative workload associated with the increased program activity. Additionally, higher costs for the provision of additional automated services, and increased computer time rental charges for additional machine time, will be met by the requested increase.

Derivation of the Estimates: Based upon past and present experience in providing administrative services, the cost of providing such services is a minimum of four percent of the new obligational authority of the Management of Land and Resources appropriation. Further, each activity of the Construction and Maintenance, Oregon and California Grant Lands, Range Improvements and Public Land Administration Act appropriations, less any amounts allocated to other agencies, are charged five percent for the cost of common general administrative services received. The estimate was derived by applying these percentages to the program increases requested.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GENERAL SUPPORT AND OTHER PROGRAMS

NON-DISCRETIONARY INCREASES

Justification

Program or Project	1967	1968	1969	Increase
		(in thousands of dollars)		
Permanent Appropriations	70,242	73,291	75,212	1,921

Plan for Increase: These increases occur in a number of permanent appropriations which are established in law. These are appropriations making payments to States and counties of a fixed percentage of receipts collected from sale of public lands or public land products.

The increases are as follows:

Appropriation	Increase (in $1000's)
Payments to Oklahoma (royalties) (44 Stat. 740).....	+3
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon from receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (53 Stat. 753-754).....	+115
Payments to Counties, Oregon and California grant lands (43 U.S.C. 1181f).....	+1,489
Payments to States (proceeds of sales) (31 U.S.C. 711).	+54
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m).....	+6
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands inside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i).....	+12
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191, 285).....	+216
Payments to Counties, national grasslands (7 U.S.C. 1012).....	+25
	+1,921

Payment to Oklahoma (royalties),
Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)

Appropriated 1968 (Estimate) (in thousands of dollars).....	2
Estimate 1969.....	5
Increase.....	3

The joint resolution of Congress approved June 12, 1926, provides for payment to the State of Oklahoma of 37½ percent of oil and gas royalties received from the south half of the Red River, Oklahoma. The payment is in lieu of all State and local taxes upon Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal funds received from such lands under the Act of March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1448), and is to be used by the State for the construction and maintenance of public roads, or for the support of public schools, or other institutions of learning (44 Stat. 740).

Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands

Appropriated 1968 (Estimate) (in thousands of dollars)	618
Estimate 1969	733
Increase	115

Not to exceed 75 percent of the receipts in any one year from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in Oregon are for payment annually, in lieu of taxes, to Coos and Douglas Counties, as provided in the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179), and the Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753-754).

The increase reflects an anticipated increase in receipts from these lands in fiscal year 1969.

Payments to Counties, Oregon and California grant lands

Appropriated 1968 (Actual) (in thousands of dollars)	21,761
Estimate 1969	23,250
Increase	1,489

In accordance with Title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876, 43 U.S.C. 1181f), 75% of the moneys deposited in the Oregon and California land grant fund is paid to the counties in which the revested lands are situated.

However, the "Oregon and California Grant Lands" appropriation of the Bureau of Land Management provides that 25% of the receipts collected from sale of timber and other products on the O&C lands are available for construction, operation, maintenance and access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the O&C lands and other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon. The amount appropriated will be a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury. The estimate of $23,250 thousand to be paid to the counties in FY 1969 is from the sale of timber and other products on the O&C lands.

The joint resolution of Congress approved June 15, 1936, provides for payment to the State of Oklahoma of 37½ percent of oil and gas royalties received from the south half of the Red River, Oklahoma. The payment is in lieu of all State and local taxes upon Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal funds received from such lands under the Act of March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1448), and is to be used by the State for the construction and maintenance of public roads, or for the support of public schools, or other institutions of learning (44 Stat. 740).

Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands

Appropriated 1968 (Estimate) (in thousands of dollars).....618
Estimate 1969.....733
Increase.....115

Not to exceed 75 percent of the receipts in any one year from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in Oregon are for payment annually, in lieu of taxes, to Coos and Douglas Counties, as provided in the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179), and the Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753-754).

The increase reflects an anticipated increase in receipts from these lands in fiscal year 1969.

Payments to Counties, Oregon and California grant lands

Appropriated 1968 (Actual) (in thousands of dollars).....23,761
Estimate 1969.....25,250
Increase.....1,489

In accordance with Title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876, 43 U.S.C. 1181f), 75% of the money deposited in the Oregon and California land grant fund is paid to the counties in which the revested lands are situated.

However, the "Oregon and California Grant Lands" appropriation of the Bureau of Land Management provides that 25% of the receipts collected from sale of timber and other products on the O&C lands are available for construction, operation, maintenance and access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the O&C lands and other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon. The amount appropriated will be a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury. The estimate of $25,250 thousand to be paid to the counties in FY 1969 is from the sale of timber and other products on the O&C lands.

Payments to States (proceeds of sales), Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)

Appropriated 1968 (Estimate) (in thousands of dollars).....212
Estimate 1969.....266
Increase.....54

This appropriation is made to fulfill the Government's obligation to the States under various Acts of Congress including 31 U.S.C. 711, which provide that 5 per centum of the proceeds of sales of public lands and various materials therefrom, after deducting all the expenses incident to sale, shall be paid to the States for education or for making roads and improvements.

The increase reflects an anticipated increase in receipts.

Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated 1968 (Estimate) (in thousands of dollars).....284
Estimate 1969.....290
Increase.....6

Payments are made to States of 50 per centum of moneys received as grazing fees from public lands outside grazing districts, under the provisions of section 15 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m).

The increase reflects anticipated increase in receipts.

Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management

Appropriated 1968 (Estimate) (in thousands of dollars).....307
Estimate 1969.....319
Increase.....12

Under the provisions of section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1934, (43 U.S.C. 315b), 12½% of receipts from grazing fees from public lands within grazing districts is paid to States in which the lands are situated.

The increase reflects anticipated increase in receipts.

Payments to States (proceeds of sales),
Bureau of Land Management (receipts limitation)

Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act

Appropriated 1968 (Estimate) (in thousands of dollars)....49,984
Estimate 1969.....50,200
Increase.....216

This is an appropriation for payment of 90% to Alaska and 37½% to western States of receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals under the provision of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), and 37½% of receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals from leases of potash deposits under the Act of February 7, 1927, (30 U.S.C. 285).

The increase requested for 1969 is based on anticipated increase in the total receipts from these sources.

Payments to counties, national grasslands

Appropriated 1968 (Estimate) (in thousands of dollars).....115
Estimate 1969.....140
Increase.....25

This account consists of amounts appropriated from revenues received during each calendar year from the use of submarginal lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order No. 10787, dated November 6, 1958. Twenty-five percent of the net revenues is used for school or road purposes or both (7 U.S.C. 1012).

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